

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62-13

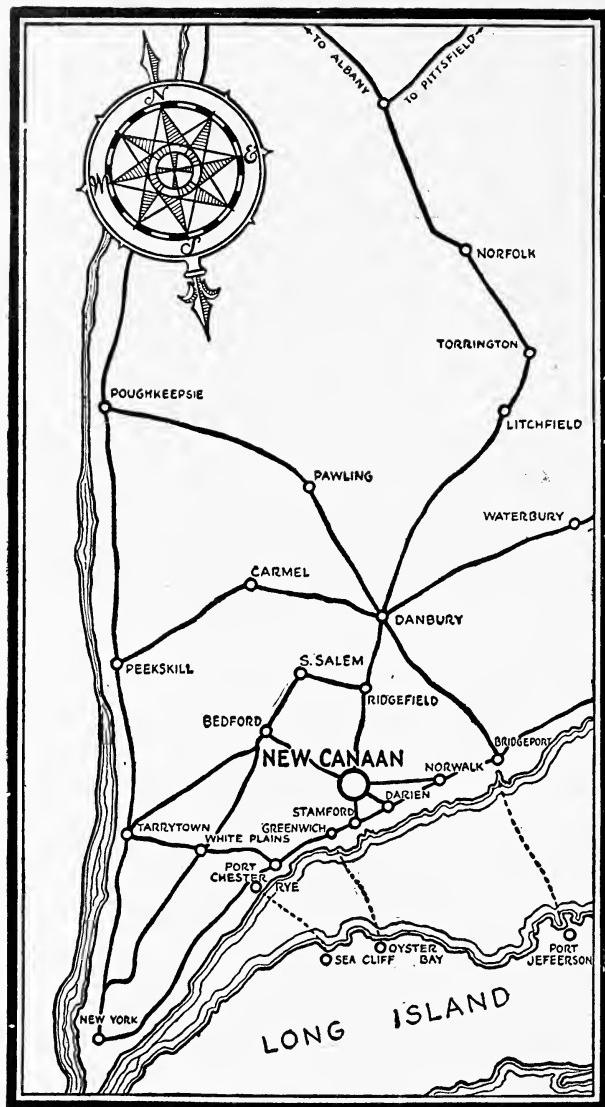
1933.

LIBR
RARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIEB
LIBRARY
★ FEB 15 1933
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The
HOYT
NURSERIES





LOCATION

Our Nursery is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., easily accessible by motor from all points in Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn.

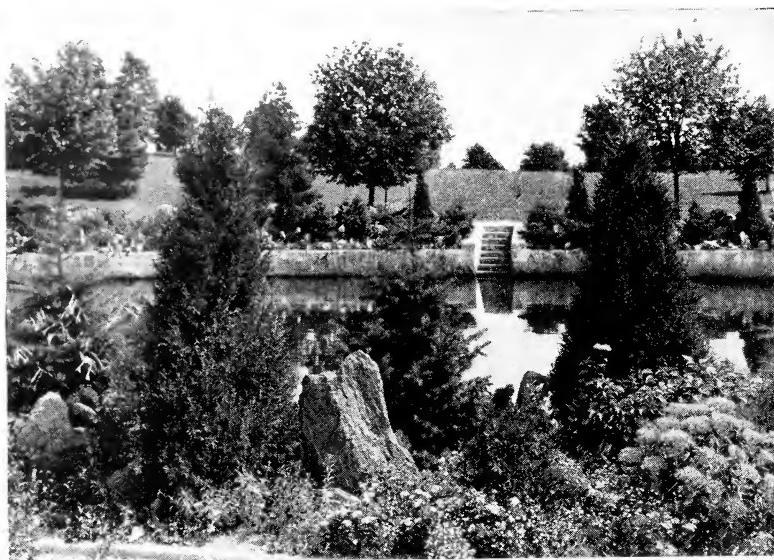
There are also ferries running from Long Island to Stamford and Greenwich, Conn., both only a few minutes' ride from the Nursery.

We are 42 miles from New York City, or about a two-hour ride by automobile. People coming to the Nursery by train from any direction must take a train for Stamford, Conn., where they change for the New Canaan branch. Those coming by automobile should go to New Canaan, and be directed to our Nursery, which is just two miles from the center of the town.

THE
STEPHEN HOYT'S
SONS COMPANY
INCORPORATED

OUR Nursery was established in 1848, just eighty-three years ago, by Stephen Hoyt, the grandfather of our present President. We cordially invite you to visit us and to ask for any advice or information which our long experience in this field qualifies us to give.

NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT



Pool and rock-garden showing the effective use of junipers and rock-plants.



Boxwood garden with evergreen background.

PLANTINGS CREATED BY OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Introduction

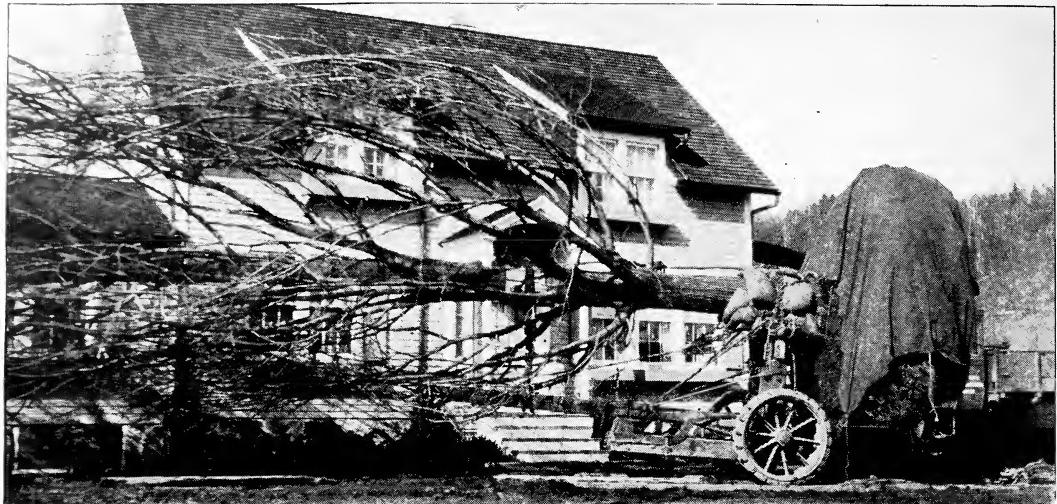
WE PUBLISH this Catalogue with the hope that it may interest and help both our old friends and the new ones we always wish to acquire.

Nursery stock is no longer a luxury in which only the wealthy with large country estates care to indulge. Now, every house, old or new, large or small, must have its planting, and this planting must be suitable to the type of the house and to the character and conformation of the ground upon which it is built, and should make of the whole a harmonious picture. This becomes even more apparent where new developments have destroyed the natural beauty of the country, and where new roads have been built or old ones widened, necessitating the cutting down of fine old trees. These must be replaced from the nursery by healthy young ones which, in developing, will renew the beauty of the countryside and will give fresh pleasure each year as they grow in size and perfection.

It is our aim to list in this Catalogue only the varieties of nursery stock which have proved themselves to be entirely hardy in our climate. The plants that meet this requirement are so many and so varied in shape, coloring, and type that we feel it to be extravagant in the utmost to take chances with those less sure to thrive. From the lists that follow you may choose trees and shrubs which will supply you with blossoms from earliest spring to latest autumn; you may choose evergreens of every shade from darkest green to softest cloudiest blue, and even to golden yellow, to say nothing of deciduous trees such as the maple whose leaves change from palest green in the spring to the most gorgeous scarlet in the fall.

We cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that nothing but the *very best* in nursery stock is worth buying. Take the trouble to learn something of the methods used in propagating and raising the stock you propose to purchase. Among the things to consider are preparation of ground, transplanting, trimming, and general cultivation. Another important point is the method of digging and packing the stock after it is sold. You will be surprised at the number of hours of labor expended and the amount of scientific knowledge required to bring each plant, however small, to the point where it is worthy to adorn your grounds and to live happily ever after. You will be surprised, but you will feel that it was well worth while to learn all this because it will then be apparent to you what we mean when we say that price may not mean anything as regards the quality of the stock. Just because a tree is expensive does not mean that it is good, nor is the reverse true. Be sure of the integrity of the firm from whom you buy, take the pains to inquire into their methods, and you will be rewarded by getting really good stock.

At the present time, good nursery stock in the popular sizes is very scarce and often expensive, owing to the embargo placed upon importations from Holland a few years ago. This condition is being remedied by propagation in this country, but it takes time to get the trees up to the larger sizes so much in demand. However, there is much good stock obtainable, within reach of every pocketbook, for those who select intelligently from reputable nurseries who take the best care of their stock and do their utmost to serve their customers in every way.



The Planting of Big Trees

It is becoming more and more necessary to plant big trees. In the first place, people are moving further into the country where new roads have been put through and new developments made. This often results in the building of homes in places where large trees are needed, for beauty and for shade purposes. Then, it is also more and more difficult to find locations where large trees are growing naturally or where they were planted years ago.

We have been doing big-tree work successfully for twenty-five years and feel that we are equipped, both with machinery and experience, to do it efficiently and well.

We believe that any large tree must be moved with a ball of earth. This does not mean, necessarily, that the ground must be frozen, as our equipment can pick up a tree with a ball whether it is frozen or not. By moving a tree in this manner, we are sure to take all the fibrous roots, which are the most important feeders.

After a tree is moved, great care must be exercised for the protection and feeding during the first two years. It should be mulched with manure the next two winters; that is, the ground around the tree should be covered as far out as the ball extended when it was planted. Then, in dry weather, the surface soil should be kept loose so that it will not bake, and the ground watered sufficiently to keep it moist all the way to the bottom roots.

It must be realized that after moving a tree with a large top, it takes some time for the roots to accustom themselves to their new position. Therefore, every effort should be made to help the tree to a new start.

It is not good practice to re-sod around the tree for the first year or two, as it will then be impossible to properly water, cultivate, and mulch the tree. Once it is established, these precautions are unnecessary. However, food and attention, properly applied, will help any tree.

We are always glad to offer assistance or answer any questions which our friends may wish to ask on this subject.



Abies concolor. White Fir. See page 6



Young Abies douglasii. Douglas Fir

Evergreens

Unquestionably Evergreens are more extensively used than any other plants for beautifying the home grounds and countrysides. They lend so much color in so many shades that people feel they must have them to enjoy throughout the year.

Winter gardens can be as beautiful as those of June if evergreens are permitted to do their share. During the past few days we have been enjoying most beautiful snow-scenes. The limbs of the evergreens everywhere are laden with snow. The Hemlocks, especially, are most picturesque with their dark green foliage mantled with snow and their branches weighed down, giving them a weeping effect.

In the springtime, we find so many delightful shades of green when the new growth begins and when all vegetation starts to show its color. Many of our evergreens are very decorative for specimen plants, and many, of course, are necessary for group or foundation work. These should not be confused, and we believe if anyone is doubtful about placing these plants, they should see their nurseryman and be advised on these questions.

There are many newer varieties of evergreens, and we urge anyone interested to visit our nursery and see some of these plants. You are always welcome and we will be glad to do anything we can to make your visit interesting.

Abies · Fir

Abies douglasii (Pseudotsuga douglasii). Douglas Fir. The tallest-growing and most important forest tree in North America, and one of the very best of all the Firs. It probably grows as fast as any conifer. Douglas Firs coming from Colorado can endure drought and cold, while those coming from California are more tender. Unlike other Firs, the Douglas has fine fibrous roots and transplants very readily. It is remarkable for its variation in form and color, the needles running from light to dark green, or even having a bluish or silvery cast. This tree grows more uniform and beautiful as it



Full-grown Douglas Fir



Chamæcyparis pisifera filifera

ABIES, continued

grows larger. Due to the fact that our trees come from seed collected in Colorado, we find our Douglas Fir to be absolutely hardy throughout our severe winters. It should be given plenty of room so that it may stand out as a beautiful specimen.

A. concolor. *Concolor or White Fir.* A beautiful Fir, bluish in color and pyramidal in form, making a very showy tree and growing, like the Douglas Fir, to great heights. This tree is extremely hardy and withstands hot, dry, or cold weather equally well. It grows in any kind of soil, but thrives best in a well-drained clay or loam with a gravelly subsoil;

ABIES, continued
it will not do well in low or water-soaked, undrained ground. In the spring its new growth is especially beautiful, varying in color from light green to a soft blue. It is very fine as a specimen, but is also useful in group planting to give a variation of color. Its stately, erect, and spreading branches give this tree a strikingly noble character.

Chamæcyparis (Retinospora)

Japanese Cypress

Chamæcyparis pisifera filifera. *Thread Retinospora.* This variety has a delicate, thread-like, green foliage and branches gracefully drooping toward the ground. It is hardy but not a fast grower and does not reach the height attained by some members of the Retinospora family. On account of its slow growth and general uniformity it is especially suited to foundation plantings.

C. flavescens. Tips of the young branchlets yellowish, reflecting a silver rather than a yellow tinge. Usually grow globular in form.

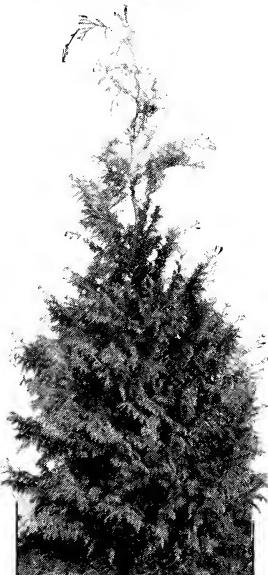
C. obtusa gracilis. *Hinoki Cypress.* Compact, pyramidal form. Branchlets with slightly pendulous tips. This is a beautiful, rather slow-growing Retinospora, with a dark green, flat foliage. It maintains its rich color throughout the year and can be used in any kind of planting. Probably the most beautiful of the Retinosporas but takes longer to form a compact plant than some of the others.

C. obtusa nana. *Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.* One of the best Japanese Cypresses, with a very dense habit of growth and the branches much crowded together, somewhat in layers. This is an extremely compact dwarf Obtusa with lustrous, dark green foliage. Very useful for rock-garden work. The most dwarf of all the Japanese Cypresses.

C. pisifera. *Sawara Retinospora.* An open grower of upright form, the branches somewhat pendulous toward the end. The foliage is light green, glaucous beneath, very graceful and feathery. This is the fastest growing and hardest of all the Retinosporas. The plants must be sheared to keep their compact,



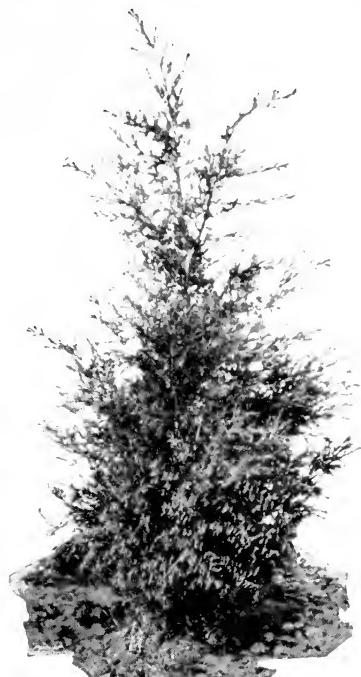
Chamæcyparis plumosa. See page 7



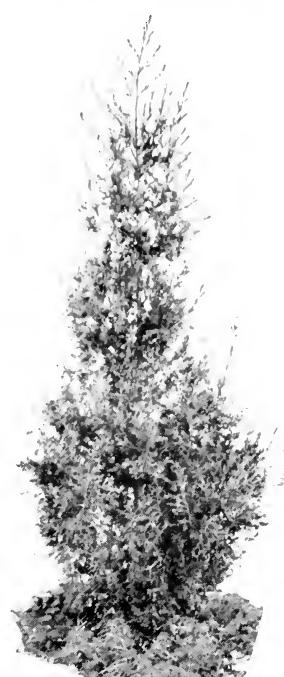
Chamæcyparis pisifera



Chamæcyparis squarrosa. See page 7

Juniperus chinensis
columnaris

Juniperus chinensis Fortunei



Juniperus virginiana keteleeri

CHAMÆCYPARIS, continued

pyramidal form and to ensure their becoming specimen trees. They do well both as specimens and grouped with other plants. This variety, like all other Retinosporas, transplants well.

C. pisifera aurea. This variety has all the characteristics of *C. pisifera*, except that its foliage is a much lighter green, bordering on the yellow.

C. pisifera plumosa. *Plume Retinopora.* A tree of dense, conical habit with almost erect branches, slender feathery branchlets, and foliage that is bluish green above and silvery on the under side. It stands shearing especially well and has a close, compact habit. A very handsome, hardy variety, and probably the most popular of all the Retinosporas. It is pyramidal in habit but may be trimmed to most any shape.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. *Golden-plume Retinopora.* A very showy form with young growth of golden yellow color but the same characteristics as *C. pisifera plumosa*. It is compact and a very popular evergreen both for plantings and as a specimen.

C. pisifera squarrosa (*Retinopora veitchii*). *Moss Retinopora.* Densely branched bushy tree or shrub, with spreading feathery branchlets. Leaves linear, spreading, glaucous above, silvery below. A very distinct and beautiful variety. This Retinopora has a very dense lace-like foliage with pleasing bluish tinge. Its growth is habitually heavy at the base and it can be trimmed in any form. In some localities these plants may turn brown in the early spring but by June, after the new growth has started, the foliage will have taken on a beautiful bluish tinge. It can be used as an ornamental plant or in plantings with other trees to lend color.

Juniperus • Juniper

The Junipers vary greatly in habit from tall, pyramidal trees to low, prostrate or trailing shrubs. They have small, needle-shaped, and scale-like foliage, insignificant flowers, and small berry-like fruits, usually bluish black. They prefer sunny exposures and are well adapted for hedges and for seaside plantings. One of their most notable characteristics is their hardiness, enabling them to withstand extremes of heat and cold.



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana

JUNIPERUS, continued

J. chinensis columnaris. A form introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, through the late F. N. Meyer. It forms a distinct, narrow pyramid with acicular leaves that are rich green, tinged with blue, and remarkably decorative. It is the most columnar Juniper of them all, and also the fastest grower. Having originated in China, it is extremely hardy and can withstand all sorts of varying weather conditions. This Juniper while not new in this country, cannot be found in many nurseries as it must be carefully propagated. We have many of these beautiful trees in our nursery. They grow in a tight column but are slightly fuller than the Irish Juniper, much more beautiful, and grow much taller. In places where tall, slim plants are necessary they are indispensable and are rapidly taking the place of our native cedars.

J. chinensis Fortunei. A pyramidal type, densely branched, growing to 20 feet in height. It has a variation in form of foliage, the color being a beautiful gray-green. A splendid type of tree for any ornamental planting and also makes a very fine specimen plant.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. *Pfitzer Juniper.* The most popular Juniper of them all. It may be classed as an upright grower with spreading tendencies. This Juniper can go anywhere and is a most thrifty grower. Its foliage is a dark grayish green and its branches shoot out in many directions. It is especially beautiful during the growing season with its light green tips against the darker green of its mature foliage.

J. chinensis procumbens. *Japanese Juniper.* Low shrub with spreading, sometimes procumbent branches and usually dense, light green, acicular leaves in threes. A very bushy and procumbent evergreen.

J. communis cracovica. A slim, pyramidal type, very similar in looks to the Irish Juniper, excepting that its foliage is a little more vigorous and not quite so fine. It stands up better and is more hardy. Used for formal plantings.

J. communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* A widely known variety, columnar in form and brilliant green in color. It is valuable for formal plantings.

J. excelsa stricta. *Spiny Greek Juniper.* Of upright, columnar habit, with very glaucous foliage. This variety is especially beautiful when young and is well adapted for use in tubs or window-boxes.

J. sabina. *Savin Juniper.* Native in many parts of the Northern Hemisphere, this

variety is very hardy, of erect habit, with numerous spreading branches, and will attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet. It is useful for a foundation planting in front of other trees.

J. squamata Meyeri. Introduced from China in 1914 by F. N. Meyer. This is a semi-dwarf Juniper of the upright type with beautiful, bluish white, narrow lanceolate foliage, very glaucous on back. It is not pyramidal but is a compact grower, although it shoots out many short, straight, spiky branchlets and has an irregular outline. It is very hardy, has a splendid color, and makes a handsome plant for rock-garden or border work.

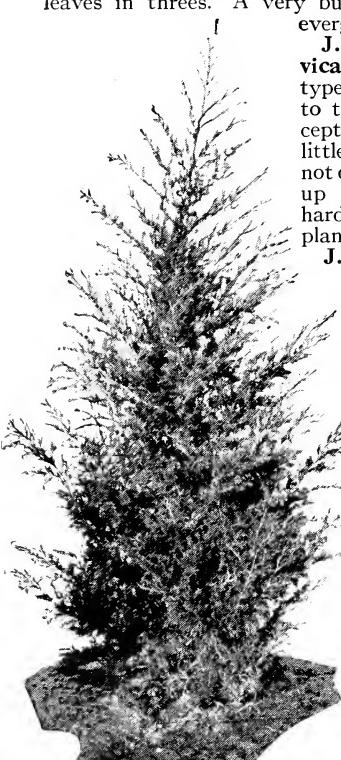
J. virginiana cannartii. *Cannart Juniper.* A pyramidal grower of compact form, attaining a height of 15 to 18 feet. Its foliage is a darker, richer green than that of any other variety. A useful sort for planting in formal and natural gardens and its silver-colored fruit is attractive. It does well in any ordinary soil and is propagated by grafting.

J. virginiana elegantissima, Lee. *Lee Goldtip Juniper.* This Juniper shows varying colors, its early spring growth being a light golden color, later turning to bronze. It is a low-growing variety although not the spreading type, and is best used in group plantings, contrasting its drooping, lace-like foliage with those of the upright and spreading varieties. It can be kept low by trimming or allowed to reach its maximum height of about 10 to 12 feet.

J. virginiana glauca. *Blue Cedar.* Another popular Juniper. It is pyramidal in form and has delightful blue foliage, especially in early spring when the new growth starts. This variety must be started by grafting in the greenhouse and carefully grown throughout the first six to ten years. It is then a beautiful plant, needing little care except an occasional trimming in the summer to keep it compact, and is especially useful in bringing color into a planting. While it is bluish in color, it blends beautifully with all the green Junipers and conifers. We find it very popular.

J. virginiana keteleeri. One of the newest of the pyramidal-type Junipers. It has rich dark green, scale-like foliage and very early forms a bushy, compact plant with ascending branches. This variety is quite new in this country and must be carefully propagated by grafting. We believe that it will be the most popular of the pyramidal varieties, as it responds well to shearing and can be made very compact. It holds its beauty throughout its life and will not need replacing in later years.

J. virginiana schottii. *Schott Juniper.* A pyramidal type with foliage of a light olive-green. It resembles our native American Red Cedar except that it holds its limbs well to the ground and is much more uniform in color. It is extremely hardy and early forms a compact, pyramidal tree with very beautiful foliage.



Juniperus virginiana cannartii



Juniperus virginiana glauca



JUNIPERUS, continued

J. virginiana smithi. A good variety to use in group planting as it is a slow, bushy grower and does not soon outgrow its usefulness. In the late winter and early spring it has an especially nice green color.

Picea · Spruce

The Spruce is usually a tall tree of pyramidal habit, although there are dwarf varieties. Flowers sometimes appear in spring and are often very conspicuous by their bright red color. These are followed by pendent cones, green or purple before ripening, and light to dark brown at maturity. The Spruces are not only ornamental but also very valuable as forest trees.

Picea excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* The real "Christmas Tree." This Spruce is a fast grower and one of the best conifers to plant for shelters and windbreaks. It grows to about 150 feet high, and though not as beautiful as the Douglas Fir, it is very popular, even though it does not hold its beauty as long.

P. orientalis. *Oriental Spruce.* Native from the Caucasus west into Asia, this is a tree of remarkable beauty, growing to 100 feet or more in height. It is a very graceful Spruce, with small, dark green leaves, very much appressed on the branches, which are spreading and ascending, and when in perfect health and vigor are thickly disposed from base to apex. The lower branches are retained as well as any Spruce in cultivation in the Northeastern States. On account of its slow growth it is valuable for smaller gardens.

P. pungens. *Colorado Spruce.* Hardy, pyramidal grower, with beautiful foliage varying from light silver to dull green. A very valuable tree for landscape work, for use as a specimen, or with other conifers to make a variation of color.

P. pungens glauca kosteri compacta. *Koster Blue Spruce.* There is probably no other evergreen as well known as this variety; certainly there is none scarcer today. The Koster Spruce is a pyramidal



Picea pungens glauca kosteri compacta

PICEA, continued

type tree with rich blue foliage, and its shape and growth are quite similar to the Colorado Spruce. As it is difficult to propagate and must be grafted, it takes several years to obtain shapely young plants, but gradually they are becoming more plentiful again. They were formerly propagated in Holland but since 1919 their importation has been prohibited and American nurserymen are now propagating them here. A beautiful ornamental tree.

Pinus · Pine

These ornamental trees are grown for their handsome evergreen foliage and symmetrical or picturesque habit; some, also, for their conspicuously large cones. Many species are valuable timber trees.

P. montana mugho. *Mugho Pine.* A low, mound-like, very hardy type. The erect new growth resembles candles, making a striking contrast to the dark green of the older foliage. It is very valuable for rock-gardens, group and foundation plantings, or covering hillsides, where a low, dense, evergreen growth is desired, and can be kept at a given height by slightly nipping the new growth before it has hardened off. The Mugho Pine is exceedingly variable: One species forms a low mat on the ground not over 3 feet high and 12 feet across, while another grows to a height of 15 feet and forms a broad, rounded mound. This genus in its many forms is one of the most important low Pines for parks and gardens, well suited to different soils and the bleakest exposures.



Pinus nigra austriaca. See page 10



Pinus resinosa

PINUS, continued

P. nigra austriaca. *Austrian Pine.* A tree of considerable size, with broadly ovate head, dark gray bark, and bold, long, very dark green, rigid foliage 3 to 4 inches long; branchlets grayish or yellowish brown. It is a vigorous, rugged, tall grower, thriving in ordinary soil and especially adapted for seashore plantings. This Pine is grown for its wood and for ornamental purposes, being valuable for bold natural effects and windbreaks. Its form is a regular symmetrical pyramid, and when older its flat top becomes picturesque. Given ample space, it will maintain its lower branches and remain a source of beauty for thirty to forty years. Its dark green foliage and stiff branches will withstand wind and heavy snow. It has proven itself hardy in the coldest exposures, and we consider it the most satisfactory of the Pines.

P. resinosa. *Red or Norway Pine.* A beautiful three-needle species growing from 70 to 150 feet tall, with stout, spreading, and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head when young and an open, round-topped one in old age. The leaves are slender, flexible, dark green, lustrous, 4 to 6 inches long. Cones light brown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. An ornamental Pine of vigorous growth, and one of the best for northern gardens; also a valuable timber tree. It grows in almost any kind of land, but thrives best in a sandy soil. Perfectly hardy, even in northern Canada, it is often planted in places where no other Pine will grow. Its luxuriant dark green foliage and uniform size add much to the landscape. It is one of the most satisfactory Pines, being, apparently, without enemies and having a vigorous growth, not usually averaging more than a foot a year, however, against the 2 feet or thereabouts of the Scotch Pine. The foliage is abundant and massive. For producing bold and striking effects in landscape work, this is a most important Pine.

PINUS, continued

P. strobus. *White Pine.* A rapid-growing Pine that attains a height of 100 and occasionally 150 feet, with horizontal branches in regular whorls, forming a symmetrical open pyramid; in old age the head is usually broad and open and often very picturesque. The bark on the young stems is thin and smooth, green tinged with red; on old trunks thick and deeply divided into broad connected ridges. It is a five-needle species with soft, bluish green foliage 2 to 4 inches long. Hardy as far north as Canada and one of the most popular ornamental Pines for the Eastern States. The White Pine grows in many different situations and soils, but thrives best in a sandy loam. It is extensively planted for forest purposes on account of its fast growth and the commercial value of its wood, and is also widely used for ornamental planting on large estates for natural or for woodland effects. It is very pleasing as a background for other Pines and conifers on account of its rapid, stately growth, and makes a splendid windbreak. White Pines transplant easily and require little care after transplanting.

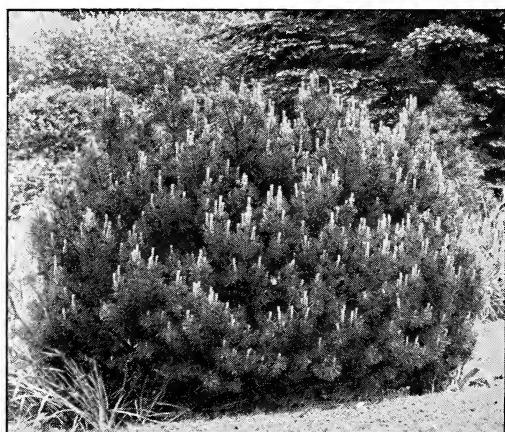
P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* A tall tree growing to 120 feet, having spreading, often somewhat pendulous branches, pyramidal when young, with broad and round-topped, often picturesque head in old age. The leaves are rigid, twisted, and bluish green. In America the Scotch Pine is cultivated largely for windbreaks and where quick growth is desired. It thrives in most kinds of soil, from a heavy clay to a pure sand. It has been planted extensively in this country as it is one of the most rapid growing conifers and maintains a good appearance from fifty to seventy years. Adult trees are characterized by yellowish brown bark which is quite ornamental in a winter landscape.

PSEUDOTSUGA

See *Abies douglasii* on page 5

TAXUS · Yew

A beautiful dark green evergreen with shiny leaves. We believe these plants hold their color throughout the year better than any other evergreen. They are fast becoming very popular here because they are most attractive plants, thrifty growers, and transplant and stand our winters well. These Yews have long been used abroad where they are planted extensively as hedges, besides being used



Pinus mughus. See page 9



Taxus cuspidata nana

TAXUS, continued

in plantings about the home. There are several types which we are growing here, varying from the low spreading type to the upright grower and then the pyramidal type which grows into a large tree. All are very beautiful and all have the distinctive black-green foliage, and many have bright red berries in the autumn. We believe that eventually these plants will be widely used as hedges, as soon as they can be grown in large enough quantity.

Taxus baccata repandens. *Spreading English Yew.* This is a low, spreading form with long, wide-spreading branches and luxuriant, long, narrow, dark green foliage with a slightly glaucous tinge, not unlike *T. cuspidata*, but of lower growth and more spreading. One of the most desirable for planting in front of other evergreens. It is well to mulch this variety in the fall.

T. cuspidata capitata. *Spreading Japanese Yew.* This may be classed as an upright grower with spreading tendencies. It is the most vigorous of the Yews, and as the bush is of a compact habit, it is very ornamental. The foliage, which is maintained without loss of color throughout the entire year, renders it a valuable acquisition for gardens and parks. It passes through the severest winters without injury. Fortunately, the Japanese Yew is now



**Taxus cuspidata capitata
(Pyramidal type)**

TAXUS, continued

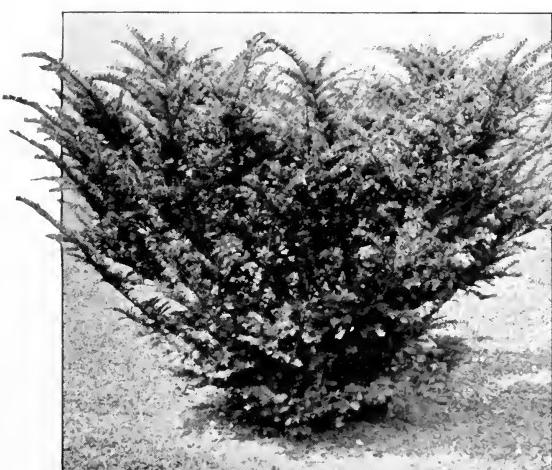
propagated in many American nurseries and is becoming well known in many gardens.

T. cuspidata capitata. An upright, pyramidal tree, identical to the spreading type, except that this form grows 40 to 50 feet high in Japan, but under cultivation here does not attain this height. One of the hardiest Yews, withstanding extremes of heat and cold in America, and thriving in any rich soil. It is of close, upright, compact habit. This beautiful Yew is valuable on account of its dark, luxuriant foliage and unusual form of growth.

T. cuspidata nana (cuspidata brevifolia). *Dwarf Japanese Yew.* A shrubby form with spreading branches densely clothed with short branchlets. The leaves are somewhat shorter and duller, ascending and usually not 2-ranked. It is slow-growing, rather compact while young, but with age becoming more open. We consider this the best and hardiest Yew for landscape work, as it makes a beautiful hedge and may also be used to advantage in massed plantings. Its color is a particularly fine rich green. It may be trimmed to any shape, but when allowed to grow will send out a spiky, upright growth, forming an attractive specimen plant.

Thuja · Arborvitæ

This is one of the best-known evergreens grown in America. Its family is native here and reseeds itself in some parts of the country. There are many varieties, some propagated on a large scale, and among them are dwarf, pyramidal, and slow-growing plants. Many of these have beautiful green foliage holding its color well all winter, and due to their varying characteristics can be used very successfully in group plantings with other evergreens.



Taxus cuspidata capitata (Spreading type)



*For prices of varieties listed
in this catalogue see special
price-list in back of book*



Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ



Globe Arborvitæ



Rosenthal Arborvitæ

THUJA, continued

Thuja lobbi atrovirens. A rapid-growing variety with rather short, slightly pendulous branches and fleshy, shining green leaves all through the year. A real ornament.

T. occidentalis. The common American Arbor-



Pyramidal Arborvitæ

vitæ, which is sometimes erroneously called White Cedar, attains a height of 30 to 40 feet, and has been used by the thousands for hedges and windbreaks. They naturally grow pyramidal in shape and can be trimmed readily to make a stocky plant. This Arborvitæ has a good green color in the growing season, turning to a bronze-green in the autumn. They are extremely hardy and when planted with ample space, maintain their branches from the bottom up.

T. occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis. *Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.* A dense, pyramidal form, with short, densely branched, fern-like branches often crispate at the ends. The feathery, lace-like, crested foliage is of a dark green color. It is a slow grower to about 18 to 20 feet high, is perfectly hardy, and grows well in almost any soil.

T. occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* This dwarf globe form is similar to *T. occidentalis Woodwardi*, but lower and smaller. The brilliant green foliage turns slightly to bronze-green in autumn. This is a reliable variety, and well named, as its outline is almost globular, and it has never been injured by winter weather. It is a low-growing, ball-shaped Arborvitæ with a finer foliage than the pyramidal varieties. These plants have many uses, especially where a low, ball-shaped variety is needed.

T. occidentalis lutea. *George Peabody Arborvitæ.* A pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage. It is of rather slow growth, reaching a height of 12 to 15 feet. On account of its brilliant golden hue, it is useful where color effect is desired.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ.* A fast-growing, pyramidal Arborvitæ that is a great improvement over *T. occidentalis*, as it grows more pyramidal in form, requires less prun-



THUJA, continued

ing, and maintains a much better color throughout the year. These are splendid specimens for use in tubs, doorway plantings, and as formal trees in the garden; in fact, they are our most popular Thuja.

T. occidentalis riversi. *Rivers Arborvitæ.* Another pyramidal Thuja, very bushy at the base, with somewhat finer foliage than the Pyramidal or Wareana types. It grows less rapidly than the former.

T. occidentalis rosenthali. *Rosenthal Arborvitæ.* The most beautiful of the pyramidal Thujas. It resembles *T. occidentalis pyramidalis* in shape, but has a richer green color, which it retains all the year around, and is a much slower grower, seldom needing trimming. It can be used for any purpose but its greatest uses are those where formal effects are desired, and where it is necessary for the plant to perpetually hold its shape well.

T. occidentalis semperaurea. One of the newer varieties of Thuja which is fast becoming popular. It is a rapid grower, of pyramidal form, heavier at the base than the *T. occidentalis pyramidalis*, and rising to a slender leader at the top. It is light green in color, with its leaves slightly edged with yellow. We have found it hardy and use it extensively with other varieties.

T. occidentalis wareana. *Ware's Arborvitæ.* A slow-growing, pyramidal type, with short, rigid branches and foliage much flattened, with edges facing away from the main stem. It is very hardy, and a splendid plant for all purposes as it can be readily trimmed and kept at any height.

T. occidentalis woodwardi. *Woodward Arborvitæ.* One of the best globe-shaped Arborvitæs, and maintains its shape without trimming. It grows about 3 feet high and is very hardy. Foliage is a pleasing sea-green.



Tsuga canadensis



Young tree of Tsuga canadensis in nursery

T. standishi. This variety has spreading or somewhat ascending branches, forming a broad pyramid. The foliage is very light green and bark reddish brown. Differs greatly from other forms of Arborvitæ, both in manner of growth and type of leaf. Should be used with other plants in group plantings.

Tsuga • Hemlock

The Hemlock is an evergreen of pyramidal habit, with spreading, much-ramified branches, clothed with small, linear, usually two-ranked leaves, and small cones which are freely produced.

Tsuga canadensis. *Canadian Hemlock.* A tree of graceful habit, growing 70 to 100 feet high, with small foliage of a distinct, characteristic, and pleasing shade of green, making it one of the most beautiful North American trees. This genus is resinous, with slender, horizontal branches, and is closely allied to *abies* and *picea*. The cones are very similar to those of the larch, and the leaves much like those of *abies*, but smaller. This Hemlock likes moist ground and, when planted in a favorable soil, is very ornamental, owing to the symmetrical arrangement of its branches and to its tufted foliage. The young plants are especially adapted for hedges because of their density of growth and ease of shearing. It is very valuable for single specimens, and if pruned occasionally will maintain its branches well to the ground. When planted with erect-growing conifers, the Hemlock will relieve their stiff effect with its graceful, drooping branches. It will adapt itself well in shady places for undergrowth for other trees, and will grow in such situations better than any other evergreen. For planting on northern exposures of bluffs and ravines, the Hemlock is most valuable.



Rhododendron maximum

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

These handsome shrubs produce the most delightful effects in ornamental planting. Being tolerant of shade, they give permanent results where deciduous shrubs are sure to die. They require moist soil. Cultural directions given for planting Rhododendrons and Kalmias should be faithfully carried out.

Andromeda

Andromeda japonica. *Japanese Andromeda.* Bright, glossy green foliage, with an abundance of drooping racemes of waxy, white flowers in early summer. Treat same as rhododendrons.



Andromeda japonica

Azalea

Azalea yodogawa. A semi-evergreen, conspicuous Japanese Azalea, with brilliant purplish pink, double flowers in early spring. A hardy shrub of bushy habit.

Buxus • Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens arborescens. This hardy Boxwood has glossy, deep green foliage. It needs no protection in our severe winters. Please do not confuse it with southern-grown Box which is lighter and more tender. It is widely used for edging, formal gardens, tub specimens, and window-boxes.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster divaricata. *Spreading Cotoneaster.* A spreading, arching shrub with extremely decorative shiny green leaves in summer, dark crimson in autumn, and tiny bead, or gem-like flowers, followed by bright red fruits that persist a long time.

C. horizontalis. *Rock Cotoneaster.* This low shrub, with its almost horizontal branches and small, glossy green leaves, is becoming used more each year. The flowers are pinkish white and the fruit bright red. While it is one of the very best shrubs for use in a rock-garden, it is equally attractive in other spots and for use as ground-cover.

Refer to special price-list in back of catalogue for everything listed



Azalea yodogawa. See page 14



Buxus sempervirens arborescens. See page 14

Ilex

Ilex glabra. *Inkberry.* A bushy, upright shrub with dark, shiny oval foliage, small flowers, and a profusion of black fruit in the fall. One of the hardestiest and best evergreen shrubs for shaded spots or border work.

Kalmia • Laurel

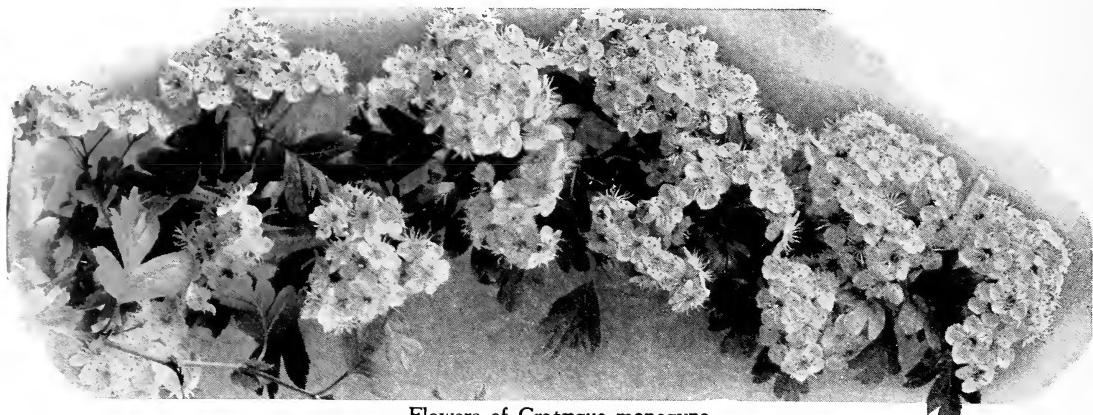
Kalmia latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* A husky evergreen shrub, covered with large, glossy green leaves in clusters. It produces great quantities of delightful pink and white flowers the latter part of June. Fine for group plantings with rhododendrons or other shrubbery.

Rhododendron

Rhododendron maximum. The shrubs grow naturally in certain sections, making the countryside very beautiful with their foliage and blossoms. The pink flowers, fading to white, are borne in profusion in June. Nothing produces a more attractive result than this plant when used as undergrowth in wooded places, for natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation planting in shady spots. In summer a light mulch of cut grass will aid in retaining the moisture, while a heavier mulch of leaves in the winter will protect the roots. After the flowering season is over, the seed-pods should be removed, to permit the growth to go toward forming new flower-buds for the next season.



Flowers of Kalmia latifolia

Flowers of *Crataegus monogyna*

Flowering Trees

Flowering trees are becoming more popular than ever as the desire to reproduce woodland effects is increasing. We find that people more and more are using these beautiful, graceful subjects as backgrounds for gardens, for specimen trees, and for their beautiful blossoms in the spring. We are not offering any plants which are particularly new, but varieties which we think will appeal as old friends.

Cercis

Cercis canadensis. *Redbud; Judas Tree.* One of the earliest flowering of our native trees, bearing clusters of deep pink flowers all along the branches, before the foliage appears. It is a decided feature in early spring landscape.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginica. *White Fringe.* The loose, drooping panicles of white flowers, so feathery and light, which grace the mid-spring appearance of the Fringe Tree, are borne in great profusion, and lend an airy softness and charm that is both fairy-like and beautiful. It is very attractive against a background of evergreens or dark-leaved trees.



Malus floribunda



Cercis canadensis

Cornus

Cornus florida. *White Dogwood.* A native, flowering tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, and bearing a great profusion of very large white flowers in spring before the leaves appear. Its glossy green foliage turns a deep red in the autumn. Blooms in May and June.

C. florida rubra. *Red-flowering Dogwood.* A rarely beautiful tree which bears a great profusion of bright pink flowers when very young. Habit of growth like *C. florida*, but somewhat slower.

Crataegus • Hawthorn

Crataegus monogyna. *Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn.* An extremely handsome shrub or small tree, with beautiful double flowers of bright scarlet.



Cytisus

Cytisus laburnum. *Golden Chain.* Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June. A showy and beautiful specimen that should be on every lawn.

Malus

The Flowering Crab-apples form one of the leading types of spring-flowering ornamentals. In habit they are bushy shrubs or small trees, and their flowers range in color from deep carmine to the most delicate pinks and white. In the fall, the conspicuous red or yellow fruits, interspersed through the charming green foliage, are equally attractive.

Malus atrosanguinea. *Carmine Crab.* A very showy variety which bears a profusion of rich rose-red blossoms. One of the best varieties.

M. floribunda. *Japanese Flowering Crab.* One of the best Flowering Crab-apples. It blooms profusely, with rose-colored buds opening into pinkish blossoms followed by very showy reddish, pea-sized fruit on long slender stems, making it very ornamental in autumn.

M. ioensis bechteli. *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab.* An exceptionally fine variety which forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink, resembling a small rose in formation.

M. niedzwetzkyana. *Red-vein Crab.* A looser-growing variety than *M. floribunda*; picturesque in winter. Produces a wealth of deep pink flowers, fading white, and followed by purplish fruit.

M. parkmanii. *Parkman's Flowering Crab.* Has semi-double flowers beautifully flushed warm rose, succeeded by decorative fruit. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree.

M. sargentii. *Sargent Crab.* Low-growing, compact, dwarf tree bearing pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. The small scarlet fruits hang on almost till spring.

M. scheideckeri. *Scheidecker Crab.* Similar in habit to *M. floribunda*, but with fine, larger, double flowers of a lovely rose-color which lasts a long time. Large yellow fruit.



Malus ioensis bechteli

Oxydendrum

Oxydendrum arboreum. *Sorrel Tree.* A beautiful, medium-sized, flowering tree, bearing small white flowers in great profusion. Its foliage assumes the brightest shades of scarlet and crimson in autumn.

Prunus

Prunus avium rosea pendula. *Pink Weeping Japanese Cherry.* Very beautiful and graceful, with pink blossoms in early spring.

P. cerasifera pissardi. A shrub of Persian origin. The leaves are a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances, and remaining until late in fall. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower, and attains nearly the size of a peach tree.

P. glandulosa. *Double Pink-flowering Almond.* Produces double, rose-colored flowers in great profusion in the spring.

P. glandulosa alba. *Double White-flowering Almond.* Similar to the pink variety, but produces an abundance of double white flowers in May.

P. Hisakura. *Japanese Flowering Cherry.* Pure pink, semi-double flowers in May. A very beautiful variety.

P. triloba plena. *Double-flowering Plum.* A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers of delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set.

Rhus

Rhus cotinus. *Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree.* Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. Foliage colors brilliantly in the fall. Excellent as a single specimen for the lawn or in mass plantings.

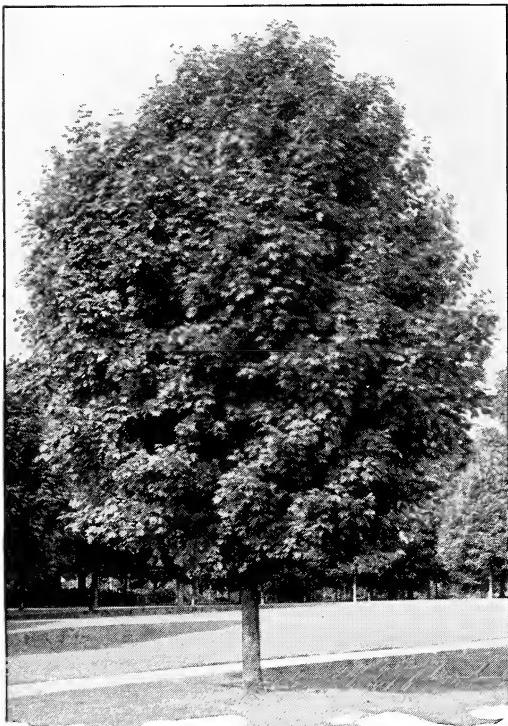


Prunus glandulosa

Deciduous Trees

During the last few years we have seen the rapid advance in the use of evergreen plantings, but we must not forget our beautiful deciduous trees which are lining our avenues or decorating our grounds, and greatest of all, shading our homes. How many of our small New England towns attract people as they pass through almost entirely on account of their beautiful large trees. These were all started years ago and we today are privileged to enjoy them. We, too, can keep up the good work of those years ago and insist on having these lovely trees.

We cannot, however, expect to get immediately these effects which have taken from a quarter to an entire century to produce, but if the start is made now, the results will show surprisingly soon. Therefore, when choosing trees for home plantings, remember it is necessary to include all kinds to obtain the desired effects.



Acer platanoides

Acer · Maple

Acer platanoides. *Norway Maple.* A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable shade trees for street, park, or lawn planting. The leaves turn rich yellow tones in the fall.

A. platanoides schwedleri. *Schwedler Maple.* A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and new leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves.

A. saccharum. *Sugar or Rock Maple.* This beautiful and stately form of Maple is an erect type with a broad head. The fine rich foliage is glorious in the fall. Very ornamental.

Japanese Maples

Acer palmatum atropurpureum. *Dark Purple-leaf Japanese Maple.* This is a dwarf Japanese Maple of shrubby, upright growth, reaching 15 to 18 feet in height. The foliage is dark purple, deeply cut. One of the most useful and ornamental of the Japanese Maples.

A. dissectum. *Green Cut-leaf Japanese Maple.* Beautiful feathery dwarf form with graceful light green foliage. Makes a nice specimen plant. Also can be used in connection with other planting groups.

A. dissectum atropurpureum. *Red Cut-leaf Japanese Maple.* The leaves of this beautiful weeper are deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender and pendulous and of a deep crimson hue. It is of dwarf habit and a most charming tree for the home grounds.

Betula · Birch

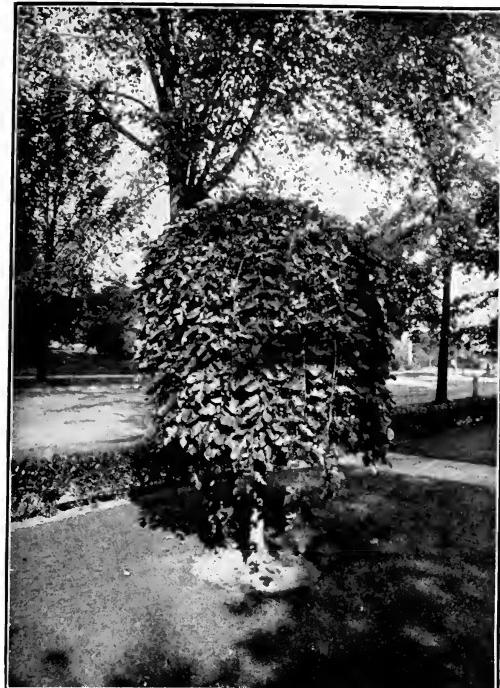
The Birches are beautiful, graceful trees, thriving in moist as well as in high, dry, and stony places. They are very attractive as specimens but also group well with pines, hemlocks, and other evergreens.

Betula alba. *European White Birch.* A very popular and beautiful variety and the most extensively used of all the Birches. It has very showy white bark.

B. alba laciniata. *Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.* A beautiful form of above with straight main trunk, beautiful white bark, and graceful, drooping branches. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. A very desirable variety for specimen planting, giving a fountain effect, even in winter.



Betula alba



Morus alba pendula



Platanus orientalis

Catalpa

Catalpa bungei. *Manchurian Catalpa.* This tree is sometimes miscalled the Umbrella Catalpa. It makes a dense, round head of heart-shaped leaves, with a stem 4 to 6 feet high and is dwarf as it holds its size. The globular head can be kept compact by trimming the branches back to one eye late in winter. Used for formal effects.

Cladrastis

Cladrastis lutea. *Yellow-wood.* An unusual tree with smooth bark and handsome foliage. After reaching maturity the trees bear drooping racemes of white flowers in June.

Fagus · Beech

Among the most attractive trees for ornamental planting, and are also useful for hedges and screens. They are rarely troubled by insect pests.

Fagus sylvatica atropurpurea. *Purple or Copper Beech.* An effective tree for individual planting or color contrast. It is of rather slow growth, but in time develops into a beautiful specimen.

F. sylvatica. *European Beech.* A closely branched tree which retains its lower branches well to the ground. The green foliage persists until late winter. Used extensively as specimen.

Morus · Mulberry

Quick-growing ornamental trees with sweet, edible fruit that attracts birds. Because of dropping berries, they should not be planted near walks.

Morus alba pendula. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* A good, low-growing, weeping tree that bears berries and attracts birds.

Morus alba tatarica. *Russian Mulberry.* Low-growing, bushy-topped tree that bears an abundance of small fruit.

Platanus · Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. *European Plane Tree; Buttonball Tree; Sycamore.* A popular, hardy, and rapid-growing tree that thrives in cities and near the seashore, as well as in more favored situations.



Fagus sylvatica atropurpurea



Salix babylonica

Populus • Poplar

The Poplars grow rapidly, making them especially useful for quick and inexpensive effects. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand the adverse conditions found in cities.

Populus caroliniana. *Carolina Poplar.* A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves.

P. fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* A tall, columnar form contrasting with the more rounded outlines of other trees. Splendid for screen and accent planting.

Quercus • Oak

The Oaks are majestic trees. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds, and avenues. The brilliant coloring of some species is a feature of the autumn.

Quercus coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* A native tree remarkable for its bright, shining foliage and fine autumn coloring. It is a hard variety to transplant and is best planted in very early spring.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* An extremely popular Oak for street, park, and ornamental planting. The foliage is a rich glossy green which colors up in rich tones in the fall. The branches have downward sweeping tendency.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* A large native tree with deeply cut, bright green leaves. It is the most rapid growing of all the Oaks. The autumn foliage is unsurpassed for brilliancy. A beautiful tree for any use.

Salix • Willow

Salix babylonica. *Babylon Weeping Willow.* The well-known Weeping Willow whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully. It is especially effective when planted near water.

S. elegantissima. *Thurlow Weeping Willow.* A semi-weeping variety, fast growing and graceful.

S. pentandra. *Laurel-leaf Willow.* A rapid grower with shiny dark velvety green foliage. Used extensively for hedges and screens.

S. vitellina aurea. *Russian Golden Willow.* Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark.

S. vitellina pendula. *Golden Weeping Willow.* This is the golden form of the Babylonian Willow. Fine for winter effects. Fast grower.

Sorbus • Ash

Sorbus aucuparia. *European Mountain-Ash.*

A tree of neat habit, with attractive leaves and flat clusters of white flowers in May followed by showy clusters of orange-red berries.

Tilia • Linden

The Lindens as a family are of rapid growth and transplant readily. The European varieties, especially, are classed among the best shade trees.

Tilia vulgaris (T. europaea). *Common Linden.* This is a dwarf, medium-growing, vigorous variety. Very adaptable where a low, broad-headed tree is desired. Delightfully fragrant when in bloom.

Ulmus • Elm

Ulmus americana. *American Elm.* This Elm is the characteristic tree which arches many New England streets, though it grows well in other sections. It is long-lived, and of massive proportions.



Quercus rubra



Specimen *Juniperus columnaris* bordering a garden in our nursery



Part of a block of 20,000 Boxwood in our nursery



Japanese Yews and Koster's Blue Spruce growing in our nursery

VIEWS IN OUR NURSERY



Flowering Shrubs

There probably is nothing more beautiful in the spring and summer seasons than a wisely chosen collection of flowering shrubs. In our list following, we have a fine selection of the most popular varieties, and if one chooses wisely, we believe that it should be possible to have a collection of shrubs, some of which should be in flower from April until fall, with the exception of a few days during the summer.

We are continually endeavoring to produce better shrubs. There are, however, some good varieties which we are not listing but which we have in smaller sizes and which we hope to list in the near future.

We are offering shrubs in two sizes:

One size comprises our standard shrubs which are good, husky plants but which will not come balled and burlaped. These are three to four years old and are good, vigorous plants, having been cut back each year so that they are well limbed with fresh young branches. This makes better-shaped shrubs and results in the plants bearing many more blossoms. They will come with roots balled in with moss. It is best to get this size shrub into the ground in April or early May.

The shrubs in the other size are plants which have been taken from the younger plants and transplanted sufficiently far apart to allow them to form nice heavy plants. They are then trimmed each year for two more years and are then ready to adorn your grounds. These shrubs come with ball and burlap and can be moved until June if they are watered in when planted.

Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla (Acanthopanax pentaphyllum). A distinct, ornamental shrub, with graceful, arching branches and bright green leaves that grow in clusters of fives or sevens. It grows 7 to 8 feet high. Desirable for shady places.



Buddleia davidi magnifica

Berberis • Barberry

Berberis thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. A shrub of marked excellence on account of its bright green foliage, which changes to brilliant colors in the fall, and its bright scarlet berries, which are very conspicuous throughout the winter. In habit it is dwarf and regularly spreading. It grows well in the shade, is extensively used in hedging, and is very hardy, never having been known to winter-kill, even in our extreme cold winters.

Buddleia

Buddleia davidi magnifica (B. variabilis magnifica). Butterfly Bush. This shrub grows 4 to 5 feet in a year and bears beautiful, deep purple, lilac-like flowers, in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. The long, gray-green leaves add greatly to its beauty. Good addition to late blooming shrubs. Thrives in full sun.

Calycanthus

Calycanthus floridus. Sweet Shrub. A very ornamental shrub with large, handsome foliage and double, reddish brown flowers which have a pleasing spicy odor. It grows 4 to 5 feet high and blooms from June to September.

Cornus • Dogwood

Cornus stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. This is a native shrub, with smooth, slender branches which are usually red; white fruit. It is an excellent grower and when mature is usually 7 to 8 feet high.

C. stolonifera flavidamea (C. stolonifera aurea). Golden-twigs Dogwood. A bright yellow-barked variety which is very attractive when placed with the Red Osier Dogwood. It grows to a height of 6 to 7 feet.

Cydonia • Japanese Quince

Cydonia japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. A very beautiful and popular shrub which bears such a profusion of dazzling scarlet flowers in early spring that it is sometimes called "Burning Bush." The splendid foliage is dark, glossy green. Yellow pear-shaped fruit. It grows 4 to 5 feet high and is classed as a medium-growing shrub.



Deutzia gracilis

Deutzia

Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers place the Deutzias among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The various species bloom from April to June, and the flowers are very abundant.

Deutzia gracilis. *Slender Deutzia.* Bears such a profusion of pure white flowers in May that they cover the entire plant. It grows 3 feet high and is useful for bordering shrubbery beds.

D. lemoinei. A dwarf, free-flowering shrub with large white blooms in June. It is of graceful habit, more upright than the *D. gracilis*, and grows 4 to 5 feet high.

D. scabra crenata. *Double-flowering Pink Deutzia.* White flowers tinged with pink, in June. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.



Forsythia intermedia



Cydonia japonica

Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester. Vigorous-growing shrub, reaching a height of 9 to 10 feet. In early June it bears a profusion of large, double, white flowers, tinged with pink.

Euonymus

Euonymus alatus. *Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus.* A fine specimen shrub which grows as high as 9 to 10 feet. The branches are singularly covered with corky bark ridges and in autumn the foliage turns a beautiful crimson.

Forsythia

No planting is complete without the Golden Bell, the old familiar shrub which greets us in early spring with its golden flowers.

Forsythia intermedia. *Border Golden Bell.* This upright Forsythia is a fast grower, often reaching a height of 8 feet with slender, erect branches which are covered with golden bells in April. The foliage is glossy green and often three-lobed. It is one of the very best varieties.

F. suspensa. *Weeping Golden Bell.* A graceful shrub with long, slender, drooping branches and a great profusion of very showy golden yellow blooms in early spring. It grows 6 to 8 feet high and has good foliage. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation and makes an excellent specimen; often used on banks and slopes.

F. suspensa fortunei. *Fortune's Golden Bell.* Similar to the above but of more vigorous, upright, spreading habit, reaching a height of 7 to 8 feet. The arching branches are literally covered in the early spring with golden bell-shaped flowers having long, often twisted petals. This is an excellent shrub with good, deep green foliage and yellow stems.

F. viridissima. *Dark Green Forsythia.* A large shrub having erect, green-barked branches, with excellent foliage that turns a rich autumn color and is retained until early winter. Just as the leaves unfold, it bears masses of golden, bell-like flowers. It grows 7 to 8 feet high, and has long, deep green, smooth leaves.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

HYDRANGEAS, continued

4 to 5 inches in diameter, in such profusion as to arch the branches with their weight. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and blooms from early June through July.

H. paniculata grandiflora. An attractive bush, commencing to bloom in July and lasting for months. The flowers are borne in immense clusters and on opening are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and becoming bronze as the season advances. Admirably adapted for hedges. It grows 8 to 9 feet high.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Tree Form. A superb decorative shrub similar to the bush form.

Ilex

Ilex verticillata. *Black Alder; Winterberry.* A very decorative shrub with clusters of small white flowers in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright scarlet berries which remain practically throughout the winter. It prefers a moist soil, but can be grown successfully in any situation.

Kerria

Kerria japonica. *Double-flowering Globe Flower.* A green-branched shrub, with nicely cut leaves and handsome, double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers from June to October. It grows 5 to 8 feet high.

For prices of varieties listed in this catalogue
see special price-list in back of book



Kerria japonica

Hibiscus Syriacus

The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose of Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double. This is one of the hardiest shrubs, erect and open in growth, with dull green foliage. They are slow coming into leaf after transplanting, and purchasers should not be discouraged if their plants do not start until July.

Hibiscus amplissima. Double; red.

H. anemoneflorus. Double; pink.

H., Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white.

Hydrangeas

Old friends, and among the most popular shrubs for the lawn and about the house. The fact that it blooms in August and September, when flowers are scarce, enhances its value. It is one of the good, all-round shrubs that may be depended upon at all times to give the most complete satisfaction. Easily transplanted and rapid in growth.

The Hydrangea should be trimmed each year. Only the growth of the last year should be cut back, leaving two eyes, from which the new growth will start.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. *Hills of Snow.* A fine addition to this class of plants. It is a perfectly hardy shrub of rare beauty, bearing immense clusters of pure white flowers, averaging

Ligustrum • Privet

Ligustrum ibota. *Japanese Privet.* A strong-growing, spreading bush, with curving branches covered with grayish green foliage that turns dark red in autumn and remains on the branches well into the winter. It produces a profusion of pure white flowers in June, followed by bluish black berries. Well adapted for hedges and general decorative purposes.

L. ibota regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* An elegant, dense-growing shrub, somewhat drooping in habit. It is especially useful for specimens or border plantings, and works in splendidly with evergreens; may also be used for hedge work. The autumn foliage very attractive. Absolutely hardy, growing well even in the shade, and reaching a height of 5 to 6 feet.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Undoubtedly the most popular of all hedge-plants. It is well adapted for screens, specimen plants, or in plantings.



Philadelphus coronarius

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

The fragrant flowers, showy fruits, and fine foliage of the Bush Honeysuckles have pushed them to the front of ornamental shrubs, and also the fact that they grow well in sun or shade.

Lonicera morrowi. White flowers in May, followed by bright red fruit from August until late in fall. A handsome, very hardy, open-growing variety which grows as high as 7 to 8 feet.

L. tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* The old-fashioned Bush Honeysuckle, with slender, upright branches 9 to 10 feet high, and a profusion of bloom in June. Fruit very attractive and ornamental. Red, White, or Pink.



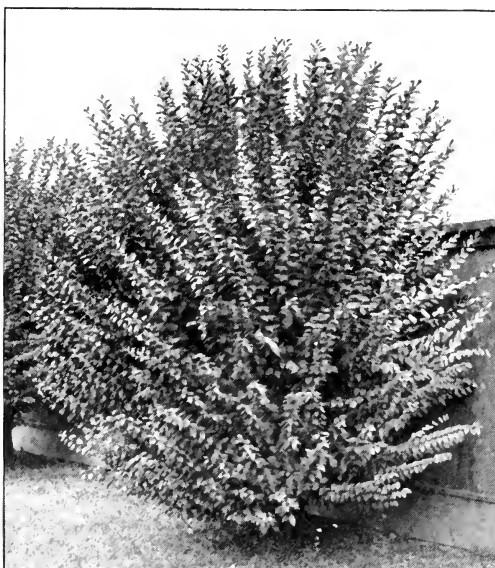
Regel's Privet

Philadelphus

No garden is quite complete without some of these popular old-fashioned shrubs. They grow well in sun or partial shade, and have no insect enemies. Not all kinds are fragrant but they are all very hardy.

Philadelphus coronarius. *Sweet Mock Orange.* The pure white, very fragrant flowers are borne in May and June in great profusion. This is a vigorous-growing shrub, attaining a height of 9 to 10 feet.

P. grandiflorus. A very popular, vigorous-growing shrub, with large, creamy white, slightly fragrant flowers in May or June. It has fine, large foliage and grows 9 to 10 feet high.



California Privet



Spiraea vanhouttei

PHILADELPHUS, continued

P., Virginal. This is, no doubt, the best large-flowering Mock Orange. The immense, double, white flowers are fragrant, covering the branches in May and early June, and appearing intermittently until fall. A choice new variety which grows 7 to 8 feet high.

Physocarpus • Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius luteus (P. aureus). *Golden Ninebark.* Large, vigorous grower, 9 to 10 feet high, with flat clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. Very effective for heavy borders and screens.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides. *Jetbead.* This is a choice and rare Japanese shrub, and one of the prettiest that we have. It is a slender-branched bush resembling the anemone, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, pure white flowers during May and June, and shining black, bead-like berries all winter. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high.

Rosa Rugosa

Rosa rugosa alba. *White Rugosa Rose.* This is a handsome shrub, with rich foliage and pure white flowers, followed by red berries. It grows 4 to 5 feet high, and should be used more freely in group plantings of deciduous flowering shrubs.

R. rugosa rubra. *Red Rugosa Rose.* A very handsome, upright, hardy shrub that grows 4 to 5 feet high. Its beautiful, deep pink flowers, borne from June to September, are followed by bright red berries. Very useful in shrubbery borders or as a hedge, and grows well near the seashore.

Spiraea

There is a Spirea for every place and purpose, and no ornamental shrubs are more useful. They cover the season with their bloom, and the flowers have a wide range of color and form. The summer-flowering varieties brighten the garden when few other shrubs are in bloom. All do best in sunny locations.

Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer. *Crimson Everblooming Spirea.* A very dwarf, bushy variety, seldom exceeding 2½ to 3 feet high, and in constant bloom from early June until frost. The flowers are a bright rose, more brilliant than those of any other Spirea, and borne in dense, flat clusters, in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage at times. It can hardly be equaled when placed in the border among other shrubbery, or even as a low hedge plant or for edging.

S. douglasi. *Douglas Spirea.* A very attractive variety that has spikes of beautiful, deep rose-pink flowers in July and August that contrast beautifully with the attractive, light green foliage. It grows 4 to 6 feet high, and is excellent for dry places and hillsides.

S. prunifolia. *Bridal Wreath.* A beautiful shrub from Japan. It grows 7 feet high and in May bears a profusion of double flowers close to the branches, making long, snow-white garlands.

S. thunbergi. *Thunberg's Spirea.* The first Spirea to bloom in the spring, its innumerable small white flowers appearing in April and May. It is of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form, with slender somewhat drooping branches and narrow, yellowish green foliage changing to delicate purple in autumn. Highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit, and beautiful autumn leaves. Excellent for seaside planting. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

S. vanhouttei. A profusion of bloom covers the graceful, drooping branches with a canopy of white in May. The foliage effect is excellent. Hardest and best of all Spireas. Grows as high as 8 feet.



Philadelphus, Virginal



Syringa · Lilac

This is, without doubt, one of the most popular spring flowers, not only in the garden, but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance permeates the air and the beautiful shadings of color seem to have reached the height of delicate and refined beauty.

The Lilacs may be used also in the shrub borders, for screening, and, in fact, for almost any purpose where heavy, luxuriant foliage and large shrubs can be used.

After the plants have flowered (in May), it is very important to remove the wilted blooms immediately, before the seed-pods develop, as these will be detrimental to the development of the flower-buds for the following year. The necessary pruning, too, should be done immediately after the flowering season, because if done early in spring, before the bloom comes, many flower-buds will be cut away.

Syringa persica. *Persian Lilac.* Very slender branches and purple flowers in immense spikes in May. This is a small-leaved variety of very graceful habit, and grows 9 to 10 feet high.

S. vulgaris. *Common Purple Lilac.* The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac, with very fragrant

flowers that vary from a pale wisteria-blue to a beautiful lavender. It grows 10 to 12 feet high.

S. vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac.* The old favorite white-flowering variety. The plant grows 10 to 12 feet high and bears its fragrant blooms in May.

The Hybrid Lilacs

The Hybrid Lilacs, listed below, differ from common sorts in that their flower-clusters, coming the second week in May, are larger and their fragrance more entrancing. They vary in color according to variety, from pure white to the richest tones of purple. There are both single and double types.

Charles X. A strong grower with reddish purple buds and broad, thick clusters of single flowers having a bluish tinge fading to mauve.

Charles Joly. A beautiful double bloom of very dark reddish purple.

Marie Legraye. Large, full clusters of single, pure white flowers.

Mme. Lemoine. Immense clusters of double white flowers. One of the best of the hybrids.

President Grevy. Double clusters of large, full flowers of a charming light blue.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Very large, deep reddish purple, single flowers, in long, pointed clusters.



Viburnum tomentosum. See page 29

Symporicarpos

The Snowberry and Coralberry are beautiful and hardy shrubs suited for partially shaded and rather dry and barren places, where little else will thrive. In autumn the branches arch with white or coral-red berries.

Symporicarpos racemosus. *Snowberry.* A popular hardy shrub of bushy form which grows as high as 5 to 6 feet. It has smooth, oval leaves and a profusion of small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy white berries in autumn and persisting into midwinter.

S. vulgaris. *Coralberry.* This compact, formal-growing shrub reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet and produces dense, terminal spikes of bloom in July, which are followed by clusters of purplish red berries. It is a very valuable plant as the foliage hangs on late and the fruit frequently remains well into the middle of the winter. Excellent for margins of woods.

Tamarix • Tamarisk

Tamarix gallica. *French Tamarisk.* A pretty shrub with fine, blue-green foliage and darker bark. Beautiful pink flowers in July.

Viburnum

In this group are included the Snowballs that give, in the spring, beautiful white flowers which are ever becoming more popular here. Viburnums are invaluable in plantings or alone as specimens for their flowers, leaves, and berries. Some of the autumn foliage is especially beautiful.

VIBURNUM, continued

Viburnum carlesi. *Fragrant Viburnum.* A valuable addition to the family and holds its flowers longer than any of the Viburnums. It bears round heads of white blooms, faintly tinted rose at first, and possessing a delightful fragrance. Foliage channeled. Clear brown bark. Has nice, bushy habit and flowers freely when established.

V. dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* A very ornamental hedge plant, with greenish white flowers and pretty dark blue berries in autumn. It grows as high as 10 to 12 feet and has curious, denticulated leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red shades in fall.

V. lentago. *Nannyberry.* Bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish white flowers in May and June, followed by oval, bluish black fruit. This is a hardy, vigorous variety, and reaches a height of 15 to 18 feet.

V. opulus. *High-bush Cranberry.* Very fine in flower, with its profusion of beautiful, flat-topped clusters of white blooms in May, having many of the marginal flowers ray-like. The bright scarlet berries, persisting all winter, are wonderfully vivid and showy. It grows 8 to 9 feet high.

V. opulus sterile. *Common Snowball.* A grand hardy shrub with handsome, showy flowers produced in large, globular clusters in May and June. All the flowers are sterile and radiant, appearing in numerous compact balls in spring. An old-time favorite, well known and justly popular. No berries are produced. It grows 9 to 10 feet high.

V. prunifolium. *Black Haw; Stag Bush.* A bushy tree with stiff, spreading branches. The creamy white flowers, which in spring deck the

VIBURNUM, continued

pliant twigs in bewildering profusion, are succeeded in the autumn by showy red-stemmed clusters of glaucous blue berries. The leaves are pale yellow-green as they unfold, dark green at maturity, turning brilliant scarlet or vinous red in autumn. Very ornamental and splendid for a specimen plant. It grows 15 to 18 feet high.

V. sieboldii. *Siebold Viburnum.* It has long, thick, rich glossy green leaves, on stout branches, and panicles of white flower-clusters followed by red berries changing to black. An excellent, vigorous-growing shrub that attains a height of 9 to 10 feet and is fine for city planting.

V. tomentosum. *Single-flowered Japanese Snowball.* Most popular and probably the most satisfactory grower of all Viburnums; very vigorous and hardy. Its white flowers are produced in numerous flat-topped clusters, with the marginal ones sterile and radiant. Berries red, changing to bluish black. Beautiful dark green leaves, turning crimson in the fall. Grows to a height of 7 to 8 feet.

V. tomentosum plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* Upright, somewhat spreading shrub, bearing an abundance of beautiful white balls of bloom, which have a wonderful setting among the deep green foliage. This variety blooms in May and grows 7 to 8 feet high.



Common Snowball

Weigela (Diervilla)

This group contains many very desirable plants for all uses. They are very thrifty growers and most of them bear beautiful pink or pink and white flowers. The masses of showy blossoms which deck the branches of the Weigelas in late spring and early summer are bewilderingly beautiful; and the profusion of the flowers and the luxuriance of their setting make a picture never to be forgotten.

W. candida. *Pure White Weigela.* Marvelously beautiful, ivory-white flowers in June, set amid the graceful arching branches. This variety is very useful in group or border plantings, also as specimens. Grows 7 to 8 feet high.

W., Eva Rathke. *Red-flowering Weigela.* A remarkably free bloomer with flowers of very distinct color—a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered. Blooms intermittently throughout the summer. This is a dwarf variety growing only 4 to 5 feet high when mature.

W., floribunda. *Crimson Weigela.* This is an extremely free bloomer with beautiful bright crimson flowers in June. A very hardy, handsome shrub of rather neat habit, and grows 7 to 8 feet tall.

W., Mme. Coutourier. This is a fast-growing variety, reaching a height of 7 to 8 feet, and very satisfactory as it is also a fine bloomer. The pink flowers are borne in May and June.

W. hybrida nana variegata. *Variegated-leaf Weigela.* The foliage of this variety is its outstanding and most valued point, for the leaves are variegated with white and give the shrub the appearance of continually being in blossom. It blooms in May and June and bears pale pink flowers. This is a compact type but very robust.

W. rosea. *Pink and White Weigela.* An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored leaves, and quite hardy, attaining a height of 7 to 8 feet. The flowers come in May or June and vary from a beautiful white to a tinged white and to a lovely deep rose-pink on the same branch. This is an interesting variety and well worth a place in your planting.



Weigela rosea



Climbing Roses

Hardy Climbing Roses are undoubtedly the easiest Roses to grow and yield the most spectacular returns for the time and effort spent upon them. We urge that they be planted freely and widely, not only as climbers but also as pillars, as trained specimen plants on the lawn, for fences, hedges, shrubbery purposes, sloping banks, and the other uses to which they are particularly adapted by their rapid, flexible growth, their generally excellent foliage, and their superb display of bloom.

American Pillar. A very lusty climber with bold, waxy foliage, bearing tremendous clusters of large, sparkling pink, single flowers with a round white eye and bright golden stamens.

Aviateur Bleriot. The saffron-yellow buds, in small clusters, are streaked with crimson and open to informal, light yellow flowers, fading lighter, and faintly fragrant. Moderately vigorous for a climber, and has excellent foliage. Needs protection in severe climates.

Climbing American Beauty. Brilliant carmine flowers of especially fine form and rich perfume, borne singly or in threes, on a moderately growing, fairly healthy plant.

Dorothy Perkins. Bears immense clusters of tiny, exquisitely formed, little Roses of rich shell-pink in varying shades of softness and intensity. One of the very best climbers in vigor and abundance of blooms.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A vigorous, shining-leaved climber which produces beautiful Roses of the Hybrid Tea type on long stems suitable for cutting. It blooms with the greatest profusion rather late in the season. The flowers are of the palest possible shade of pink, with a slightly darker center. Un-

doubtedly the most beautiful hardy climbing Rose introduced to date.

Excelsa. Very large clusters of double, scarlet-crimson blooms with light streaks and shades, produced with utmost profusion. Plant is extraordinarily vigorous but not immune to mildew.

Mary Wallace. The large, double, cup-shaped, very bright pink flowers are illuminated with shining gold and are moderately fragrant. The plant is of splendid vigor and has superb foliage.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The intense scarlet flowers, of excellent shape and moderate size, are borne in small trusses on a plant of moderate growth. Foliage good. Bloom very liberal at its season. Best used as a pillar.

Silver Moon. Long, creamy buds, showing the golden anthers through transparent petals, and nearly single, saucer-shaped, large flowers, produced in small sprays. Plant of extraordinary vigor, with perfect foliage.

Tausendschon. Enormous trusses of large flowers, charmingly ruffled, varying from the bud to the open flower through many shades of faint yellow, creamy white, and bright rose-pink.



Berries of *Celastrus scandens*

Climbing Vines

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on steep banks in order to keep the ground from washing.

Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis heterophylla. *Porcelain Ampelopsis.* Well adapted for covering rocks and low trellis-work. It has very pretty, three or five-lobed foliage, handsome in autumn, and an abundance of light blue berries.

A. quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper; Woodbine.* A native climber of vigorous growth, with digitate leaves that are a fine green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. It throws out tendrils at



Clematis jackmani. See page 32

AMPELOPSIS, continued

the joint, by which it fastens to anything it touches, and affords shade quickly, being very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees. The birds enjoy its clusters of dusty blue fruits in autumn. A very valuable native vine, especially attractive for rustic and informal effects.

A. tricuspidata veitchi. *Japanese or Boston Ivy.* A beautiful, hardy, rapid climber, especially valuable for walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. A neater, more closely clinging vine than *A. quinquefolia*, and therefore better suited to formal walls and for studied, pictorial uses.

Aristolochia

Aristolochia Siphon. *Dutchman's Pipe.* An extremely rapid-growing climber, bearing odd, brownish flowers not unlike a pipe in shape. This vine should have the old growth thinned out if necessary.

Bignonia

Bignonia grandiflora. *Chinese Trumpet Creeper.* A splendid growing vine. The large, attractive, orange-red flowers are borne in midsummer.

B. radicans. *Trumpet Creeper.* An extremely rapid-growing and showy vine that is useful for covering unsightly stumps and walls where a quick cover is desired; also for training over porches, etc. Orange-scarlet flowers in midsummer.

Celastrus

Celastrus scandens. *Bittersweet.* A native climbing plant of rapid growth, doing well in sun or shade, and having fine foliage that turns yellow in fall. Attractive yellow flowers appear in June, followed with bright orange fruits which remain on the plants nearly all winter, and are valued for indoor decoration when cut in autumn and dried.

See special price-list in back of this catalogue



Clematis paniculata

Clematis

Clematis henryi. *Winter Clematis.* One of the best hybrids, being a robust grower and a very fine bloomer. The large, beautiful, creamy white flowers are borne from the end of June to October.

C. jackmani. *Jackman Clematis.* The large, deep violet-purple, broad-petaled flowers are produced in great profusion. This variety needs a sunny exposure.

C. paniculata. *Small-flowered Clematis.* Luxuriant, light green foliage and fragrant, star-like white flowers in great profusion in August and September, at a season when most vines are out of bloom. It is the easiest growing and most satisfactory of all the Clematises. Excellent for covering trellises and arbors.

Euonymus

These are slow-growing evergreen vines, with small, shiny green leaves. They cling well to almost any support, are splendid wall-covers, valuable ground-covers on terraces, and thrive well in partial shade.

Euonymus radicans. *Winter Creeper.* A Japanese, self-clinging, trailing vine, with dense, glossy green foliage. Excellent for covering low walls or a ground-cover, and thrives in a moist soil. Red fruit.

E. radicans vegetus. *Big-leaf Winter Creeper.* This is an interesting, self-clinging vine of bushy growth, with round dull green leaves. The flowers are greenish white and are followed by an abundance of bright scarlet and orange fruit. It is very handsome among evergreens.

Hedera

Hedera helix. *English Ivy.* This is the popular, well-known Ivy, and has proved perfectly hardy. Is now very extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings, and is also an excellent evergreen ground-cover.

Lonicera

Lonicera japonica halliana. *Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.* A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety that is literally covered with very fragrant, pure white flowers, changing to yellow, from June to November. It thrives well in partial shade.

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. It is of low habit, sometimes even trailing, with fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. In May or June it bears a profusion of greenish white flowers arranged in spikes.

Vinca

Vinca minor. *Periwinkle.* A fine dwarf evergreen trailing plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees, or in any position where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. Its light blue, star-like flowers are very attractive.

Wisteria

Wisteria chinensis. *Chinese Wisteria.* A very strong grower, climbing high and twining tightly. It has pale green foliage and early in summer a great profusion of sky-blue flowers in long pendulous clusters.

W. chinensis alba. Similar to the preceding in growth, but has showy, pendulous racemes of white flowers.



Pachysandra terminalis



Hedge of Hemlock with Ampelopsis covering wall

HEDGE PLANTS

When one hears the word "Hedge" mentioned, one usually thinks of Privet, Barberry, Norway Spruce, or American Arborvitæ. However, there are many plants which make beautiful hedges, and very effective ones, too.

Almost all of the flowering shrubs can be effectively used for hedges, and, when well cared for and trimmed, make a most beautiful showing during blossom-time. We believe that a hedge of the hybrid lilacs is as beautiful a planting as it is possible to make.

Then, too, many prefer the evergreens for a hedge. There are many hedges which were planted years ago, and which are still beautiful today. The hemlocks make a showy hedge and about the nicest evergreen one of all, as they are fluffy and bear trimming so well. The Taxus (Yews) make a splendid hedge and probably the most beautiful of any of the evergreens, owing to their remarkable dark green foliage which is held throughout the year.

We are listing below some of the plants which make a nice hedge. All of these are described elsewhere in this book, and by referring to the index, they may be located for individual description.

<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Boxwood
Flowering Shrubs	Hemlock
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	Taxus
<i>Ligustrum ibota regelianum</i>	Norway and Douglas Spruces
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Pyramidal Arborvitæ

For tall-growing screens and windbreaks, use *Pinus strobus* and *P. resinosa*.

A shrub hedge of *Spiraea vanhouttei*

Fruit Department

HARDY FRUITS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

The home fruit-garden combines utility and beauty. It is possible, by a wise selection of varieties, to supply your table with fruit from one end of the season to the other. They can also be made part of the landscape for beautifying your property.

APPLES

The first fruit of importance is the Apple. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn, and winter sorts, a good supply of fruit can be easily obtained for family use.

Summer Varieties

Red Astrachan. Large; juicy and tart; flesh tinged with red. August. Tree hardy and regular bearer.

Sweet Bougouf. Large; tender and sweet; greenish yellow. Ripens in August. An excellent bearer.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size; flesh tender and subacid, excellent for cooking; pale yellow. Bears in August. Fruits when young.

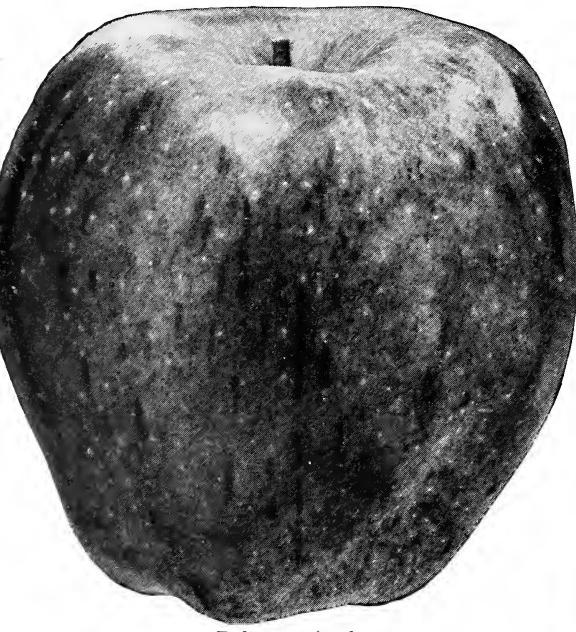
Autumn Varieties

Fall Pippin. Very large; tender, juicy, and rich. October to December. Tree vigorous grower.

Gravenstein. Large; tender and juicy, with high flavor; striped red. September to November.

McIntosh Red. A delicious, juicy Apple, with red or somewhat striped skin. September to November.

Wealthy. Medium size; red streaked with white; good quality. A very hardy variety which is one of the best early winter Apples. October to November.



Delicious Apple



Young Apple tree

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Large; dark red; juicy, crisp, and of fine flavor. Productive and desirable. January to April.

Cortland. New Apple; red, juicy. One month later than the McIntosh.

Delicious. Large; red; has a peculiar and distinct aroma; juicy and rich. January to April.

King. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. November to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; tender, juicy, and rich, with rather an acid flavor; greenish yellow. Grows strong and spreading; good bearer. December to April.

Roxbury Russet. Fruit is yellow-russet; crisp, good, with subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. January to June.

Stayman's Winesap. Large and prolific; tender, juicy, subacid; flesh yellow, covered with red. Standard midwinter variety.



Abundance Plums. See page 36

Dwarf Apples

Fine for small yards and limited areas, and for planting between standard trees. These Dwarf Apples come into bearing much younger than the standard large-growing trees of the same variety.

Delicious **McIntosh Red**
Yellow Transparent

Crab-Apples

The fruit of these trees will make delicious jelly and preserves, and they also add much to the landscape.

Hyslop. Large, crimson fruit. October.

Transcendent. Large, yellow and red fruit. September.

PEARS

Rich, heavy soil is best adapted for Pear culture. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rot at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter varieties as soon as the frosty nights arrive.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. Large, yellow and red fruits of splendid flavor. Good for eating or canning. September.

Clapp's Favorite. Fruit large, yellow and crimson, delicious. Tree is very hardy. Excellent bearing variety. August and September.

Autumn Varieties

Beurre Bosc. Large; yellow-russeted; half melting, high-flavored and excellent. Tree fairly good grower and a regular bearer. October to January.

Kieffer. A remarkable grower with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fair quality; best when picked at maturity and house-ripened. October and November.

Seckel. A splendid Pear for the home-garden. It is of very rich flavor, small, brownish green with reddish cheek. September and October.

Sheldon. Medium to large, yellow and red fruit, melting, with rich flavor. Tree a fine grower and productive. October.

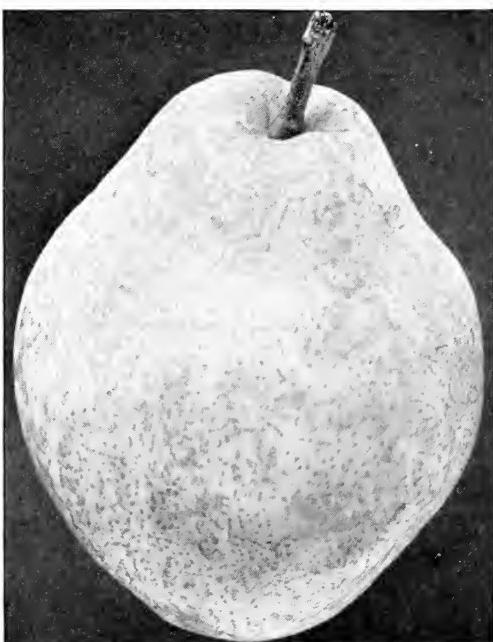
Winter Pears

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, greenish Pear, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, of excellent quality. The tree is a vigorous grower hardy and prolific. October and November.

Dwarf Pears

Like Dwarf Apples, the Dwarf Pears are valuable for small space, and also border work. They come into bearing much earlier than standard trees, and bear surprisingly large crops of exceedingly high quality fruit. Offered in the following excellent varieties, descriptions of which will be found in the previous section devoted to standard trees.

Bartlett **Clapp's Favorite** **Seckel**



Kieffer Pear



Peach trees in blossom time

PEACHES

The Peach will grow upon almost any soil which is dry. Examine the trees carefully for borers twice a year. Their presence may be detected by the gum sticking to the body of the tree, near the ground.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor. Freestone. Ripens in early September.

Carman. A hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening in August. Large, round fruit, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow Peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens in September.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow, striped with red where exposed to sun; juicy, well-flavored. Finest yellow freestone.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early Peaches. It is of good quality, juicy, a freestone but adheres slightly. July.

J. H. Hale. Very large; deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine; flesh deep yellow, of fine flavor. Ripens just ahead of the Elberta.

QUINCES

The Quince attracts attention as a flowering tree, and is also very useful in damp, low places. The golden yellow fruit is very striking in the fall. An old favorite for canning and jelly.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair, and handsome. Bears very young. The most valuable of all Quinces. October.

Orange. Bright golden yellow fruit of most excellent flavor. Very productive. October.

PLUMS

These are delicious, hardy fruits which thrive in all soils. Much interest is manifested in the Japanese varieties, many of which are strong and prolific bearers. All Plums are relatively small trees and occupy only small space. They are also highly ornamental, blooming profusely very early in the season.

European Varieties

German Prune. A large, oval variety, much esteemed for drying. It is dark purple, and of excellent flavor. September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich, and excellent. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size, round-oval; violet-red; juicy, delicious flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Japanese Varieties

Abundance. Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry-red and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to a point; melting, rich, and highly perfumed. August.

Burbank. Fruit medium to large, dark red or purplish color; rich, sugary flavor. One of the best Japanese Plums. Ripens in August.

CHERRIES

Any planting can accommodate a Cherry tree. The Sour Cherries are dwarf growers, while the sweet varieties combine delicious fruit with all the requirements of a shade tree. The Sweet Cherries are grown on Mazzard stock which insures their success in this locality, and makes them much hardier than those grown on Mahaleb root.

Sweet Cherries

Black Tartarian. Vigorous grower. Very large, purplish black fruit of splendid flavor, sweet and juicy. Ripens end of June.

Governor Wood. Tree of vigorous growth. Fruit medium size, clear, light red, tender and delicious. Ripening end of June.

Windsor. A large, liver-colored Cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good. A very hardy and fruitful tree. Ripens in June.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow fruit, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent. Late June.

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond. Fruit of medium size, dark red, juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of Sour Cherries. Ripens through June.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A large, red, acid Cherry that ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond.

GRAPES

Plant Grapes 6 to 8 feet apart, and train them upon wires, a trellis, or support. The vines make a grateful shade and bear surprising quantities of fragrant, delicious fruit.

Blue and Black Varieties

Concord. Black. Early. Decidedly the most popular Grape in America. Bunch large, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender. Vine a strong grower; very hardy and productive.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry round, black with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy. Desirable for its size and earliness.

Worden. Handsome blue bunches; berries large and sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord.

Red Varieties

Brighton. Cross between Concord and Diana. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Very hardy. Bunch medium to large, long, compact; berries medium; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp. Quality best.

RED GRAPES, continued

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, without any hard pulp. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture.

White Varieties

Green Mountain. This stands at the head of the class for quality and earliness. The vine is a young and profuse bearer. The berries are of medium size and finest quality.

Niagara. This white Grape is justly regarded as one of the best for medium season ripening. Bunch very large and handsome, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes. Ripens with Concord.



Concord Grapes

CHOICE SMALL FRUITS

Even very small gardens can find space for some of the delicious smaller fruits borne on bushes and vines. They take up but little space and give large returns for the ground devoted to them.

RASPBERRIES

Columbian. Dull reddish purple berries of fine quality. Bush remarkably strong and wonderfully productive, bearing large crops from mid-July to August.

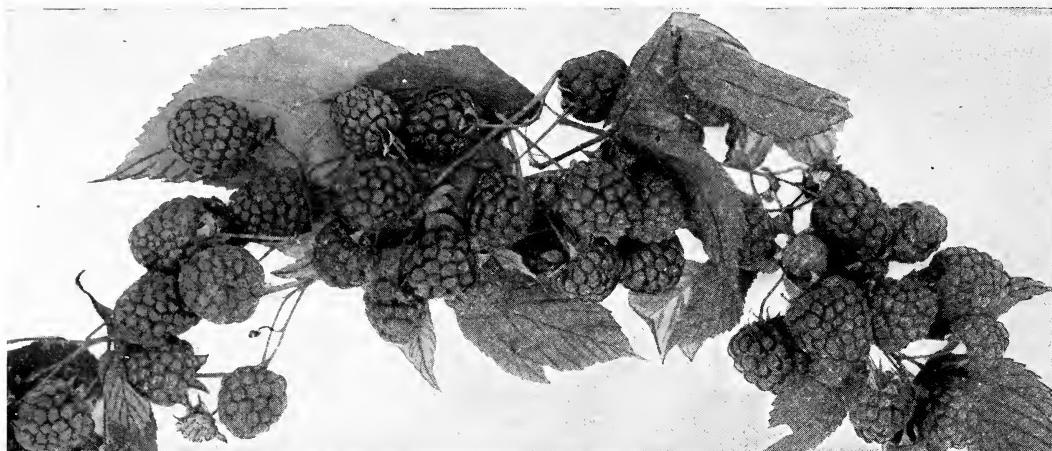
Cuthbert. Deep rich crimson fruit; large to very large; very firm. A strong, hardy, productive Raspberry and one of the best market varieties. Season medium to late.

Plum Farmer. Blackcap Raspberry. Vigorous, productive plants with sweet glossy black berries.

Latham. Everbearing. A new and wonderful everbearing Raspberry. The bright red fruit is large and very firm. A splendid cropper, bearing fruit throughout the picking season. Mosaic proof.

Golden Queen. Large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality. Very hardy and productive. Succeeds almost anywhere, and is a most desirable berry. Excellent for home use.

St. Regis. Everbearing. The berries, though not of large size, are bright red and of excellent quality. It ripens very early and is very sweet and rich. Produces berries throughout the summer.



Cuthbert Raspberries. See page 37

BLACKBERRIES

Blower. Very large fruit of excellent quality; ripens early. It combines hardiness, large size, earliness, and productiveness.

Snyder. A marvel of productiveness. Fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. The plants are very hardy and bear abundant crops of luscious fruit year after year.

CURRANTS

Perfection. Beautiful bright red fruit, with clusters averaging longer than Fay. The size of berries is uniform and maintained to the end of the bunch.

CURRENTS, continued

Wilder. Bush upright, vigorous. Clusters above medium length; fruit bright red, excellent, with subacid flavor.

White Grape. Bush vigorous and very productive. Clusters large; berries sweet and most delicious. This is the best White Currant.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy, and very fine-flavored. Vigorous and productive.

Josselyn. Bush vigorous, upright, and productive. Fruit pale red, varying in size from medium to above medium.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

SPRAY FOR ARBORVITÆ

A spray of arsenate of lead, 1 pound of dry powder in 8 gallons of water, with Black-Leaf 40, at the rate of 2 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. Use first or second week in June, as that is the time the bugs lay their eggs.

BIRCH LEAF SKELETONIZER

Small greenish yellow larvæ feed upon both sides of the leaves in late summer, often entirely defoliating the trees. Spray with lead arsenate about August 1.

BOX MITE

Four pounds molasses, mixed thoroughly with 50 gallons of water, then add Wilson's O. K. Plant Spray at the rate of 1 part to 15 of water. Start spraying from May 15 to 20, or when weather gets warm, and repeat every two to three days for the next two weeks. Follow this with Wilson's O. K. Plant Spray alone at the rate of 1 part to 15 of water, once a week during the summer.

TENT CATERPILLAR

During May the caterpillars form nests at the forks of the branches and devour the leaves. Clip off and burn egg-masses on twigs in winter. Remove nests with caterpillar brush. Spray with arsenate of lead once before blossoms open and again after they fall.

ELM-LEAF BEETLE

Adult beetles eat holes through the leaves in May, and in June and July the larvæ or grubs eat away the green tissues from the under surface. Spray with lead arsenate early in May to kill egg-laying beetles, or spray under surface of leaves with same mixture about June 1, to kill the larvae. Yellow pupæ at base of trees may be killed with kerosene emulsion or soap and water.

RHODODENDRON LACE BUG

This bug sucks the sap from underside of the leaves, which are usually colored brown by its excrement. Spray with nicotine solution or kerosene emulsion.

RED SPIDER

Dust with Niagara Dust in May and June, or whenever a plant is noticeably affected by spider. Its use can in no way do damage to the plant. This spray may be procured from your local dealer, or from the Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, N. Y. Ask for Niagara Dust A1.

APHIDS

A half pint of a 40 per cent nicotine sulphate solution in 50 gallons of water. Dissolve and add 2 pounds laundry soap or 1 pound Calcium Caseinate for a spreader. Excellent for killing aphids and other sucking insects.

Planting Instructions

In any article on planting trees, whether it be an evergreen, shrub or any other kind of plant, it is our opinion that the most important point to bring out is the care to be taken in the preparation of the ground before attempting to plant at all.

So many times we have seen plants, well cared for and properly dug in our nursery, that were purchased and planted by someone who did not understand them, and who did not believe that preparing the ground was necessary. These plants invariably either stood still or simply died. Usually, the plants are blamed, or rather the nursery which sold them. Naturally, that would be the first thing to think of if one were not used to the handling of plants. Occasionally, of course, the plants are at fault, and, if so, the Nursery should stand back of them.

In planting a tree, one should be very careful to dig a good-sized hole. If the ground looks poor, put some rich soil in the bottom of the hole, and be sure to have plenty of good soil to fill in around the plant after it is in the hole.

If it is to be a group planting, spade up the entire area which is to be covered by the plants. If neces-

sary, use manure to enrich the soil. At any rate, if the soil is poor, get plenty of good soil for each individual plant. After the ground is soft, place the plants in their proper positions and then dig generously-sized, individual holes. This should be easy as the ground will be well spaded up. Then place the plant in the hole, first removing burlap, if it is so wrapped. Be sure that all roots are laid out flatly in bottom of hole, so that the earth can come in contact with each root, and thus keep the air from getting in and drying it out. Fill hole about half way, then stamp on the ground hard enough to firmly imbed the plant in the ground.

At this point it is well, if possible, to pour in enough water to thoroughly soak the ground, letting it settle before filling hole in further. Fill up the remainder of hole and leave this top fill of earth loose, to keep the ground from baking.

The plant should be planted about an inch lower than the rim around the bark which shows the depth it stood in the nursery. This allows the loose soil to settle without exposing the roots.

Keep the plant well watered the first year and the results will amply repay your trouble.

Care After Planting

Possibly the most important factor in the success of any planting is the care given to the plants during the following year.

If the planting is put in during the spring season, it is, of course, very essential that the ground be kept soft and moist during the following hot weather. When watering the plants during a dry spell, be sure that the ground is not permitted to become baked from so much watering and too little cultivation. The looser the soil, the less the ground and plants will dry out.

For the first year at least, do not attempt to have the grass grow up close to the plant, as that will not permit it to be cultivated and will check its growth throughout the first year.

If stock is planted in the fall of the year, the same precautions should be used as for spring planting. However, whether a spring, fall, winter, or summer planting, it is always good practice to mulch the plants with a good coating of manure the first winter. This should be put on about December 1 and be lightly spaded into the ground the following spring. A good mulching every winter, for that matter, would be a big help and would result in enriching the ground and insuring a vigorous growth for the next growing season.

Trimming

It is rather difficult to give definite instructions for trimming nursery stock. However, if our few brief instructions are not definite enough, please write in and we'll be only too pleased to instruct you further.

For evergreens in general we believe it is good practice to trim while the plant is growing. If done at that time the plant covers up all signs of the cutting and will fill out and become more stocky and beautiful.

Almost all the evergreens can be trimmed in the springtime. We do this in the nursery with good results, but trimming during the growing season is the better rule. However, don't wait too long or the plant may not have a chance to cover up the marks before the growing season stops.

For pines it is a good practice to break off the buds at the ends of the branches as the buds begin to swell. This thickens up the body of the tree and in no way destroys its beauty.

For spring-flowering shrubs, a good plan to follow, if trimming is necessary, is to trim right after they stop blooming. Thus you always have fresh, new wood formed during the summer which will be covered with blossoms the following year.

The fall-blooming shrubs can be trimmed during the winter, at your leisure.

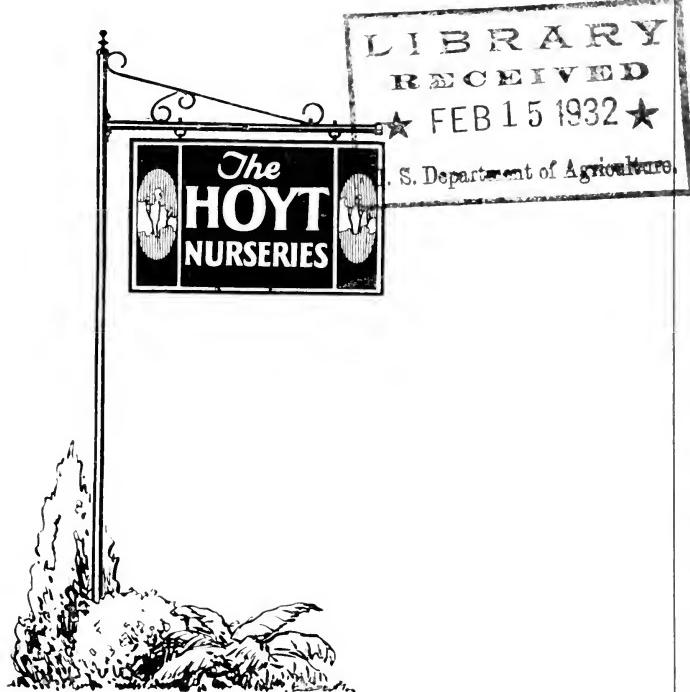
Deciduous trees should be trimmed in the winter-time. If it is done then, it will be easier to shape the tree and thin out properly as the foliage will be off, and it is also better for the tree to trim at this time of the year.



Index

Page	Page	Page			
Abies.....	5, 6	Fagus.....	19	Pines.....	9, 10
Acanthopanax.....	22	Fir.....	5, 6	Pinus.....	9, 10, 33
Acer.....	18	Flowering Trees.....	16, 17	Plane Tree.....	19
Alder, Black.....	24	Forsythia.....	23	Platanus.....	19
Almond, Pink-flowering.....	17	Fringe, Purple.....	17	Plum, Double-flowering.....	17
Almond, White-flowering.....	17	Fringe, White.....	16	Plums.....	36
Althea.....	24	Fruit Department.....	34-38	Poplar.....	20
Ampelopsis.....	31	Fruits, Small.....	37, 38	Populus.....	20
Andromeda.....	14	Globe Flower.....	24	Privet.....	25
Apples.....	34, 35	Golden Bell.....	23	Prunus.....	17
Aralia.....	22	Golden Chain.....	17	Pseudotsuga.....	5, 6
Arborvitæ.....	11-13, 33	Gooseberries.....	38	Quercus.....	20
Aristolochia.....	31	Grapes.....	37	Quince, Japanese.....	22
Arrow-wood.....	28	Hawthorn.....	16	Quinces.....	36
Ash.....	20	Hedera.....	32	Raspberries.....	37
Azalea.....	14	Hedge Plants.....	33	Redbud.....	16
Barberry.....	22	Hemlock.....	13, 33	Retinospora.....	6, 7
Beech.....	19	Hibiscus.....	24	Rhododendron.....	15
Berberis.....	22, 33	Hills of Snow.....	24	Rhodotypos.....	26
Betula.....	18	Honeysuckle.....	25	Rhus.....	17
Bignonia.....	31	Honeysuckle, Japanese.....	32	Rosa.....	26
Birch.....	18	Hydrangea.....	24	Roses, Climbing.....	30
Bittersweet.....	31	Ilex.....	15, 24	Rose of Sharon.....	24
Blackberries.....	38	Inkberry.....	15	Salix.....	20
Black Haw.....	28, 29	Instructions, Planting.....	39	Shrubs, Flowering.....	22-28
Boxwood.....	14, 33	Instructions, Spraying.....	38	Smoke Tree.....	17
Bridal Wreath.....	26	Ivy, Boston.....	31	Snowball.....	28, 29
Buddleia.....	22	Ivy, English.....	32	Snowball, Japanese.....	29
Butterfly Bush.....	22	Ivy, Japanese.....	31	Snowberry.....	28
Buttonball Tree.....	19	Jetbead.....	26	Sorbus.....	20
Buxus.....	14	Judas Tree.....	16	Sorrel Tree.....	17
Calycanthus.....	22	Juniper.....	7-9	Spiraea.....	26
Catalpa.....	19	Juniperus.....	7-9	Spirea.....	26
Cedar, Red.....	8, 9	Kalmia.....	15	Spruce.....	9
Celastrus.....	31	Kerria.....	24	Spruce, Douglas.....	33
Cercis.....	16	Laburnum.....	17	Spruce, Norway.....	33
Chamaecyparis.....	6, 7	Laurel.....	15	Stag Bush.....	28, 29
Cherries.....	36, 37	Ligustrum.....	25, 33	Sweet Shrub.....	22
Cherry, Japanese Flowering.....	17	Lilac.....	27	Sycamore.....	19
Cherry, Japanese Weeping.....	17	Lilacs, Hybrid.....	27	Syphoricarpos.....	28
Chionanthus.....	16	Linden.....	20	Syringa.....	27
Cladrastis.....	19	Lonicera.....	25, 32	Taxus.....	10, 11, 33
Clematis.....	32	Malus.....	17	Thuja.....	11-13
Coralberry.....	28	Maple.....	18	Tilia.....	20
Cornus.....	16, 22	Maple, Japanese.....	18	Trees, Planting of Big.....	4
Cotoneaster.....	14	Mock Orange.....	25, 26	Tsuga.....	13
Crab-Apples.....	35	Morus.....	19	Ulmus.....	20
Crab, Flowering.....	17	Mulberry.....	19	Viburnum.....	28, 29
Cranberry, High-bush.....	28	Myrtle (Vinca minor).....	32	Vinca minor.....	32
Crataegus.....	16	Nannyberry.....	28	Vines, Climbing.....	31, 32
Creeper, Trumpet.....	31	Oak.....	20	Virginia Creeper.....	31
Creeper, Winter.....	32	Oxydendrum.....	17	Weigela.....	29
Currants.....	38	Pachysandra.....	32	Willow.....	20
Cydonia.....	22	Peaches.....	36	Winterberry.....	24
Cypress, Japanese.....	6, 7	Pears.....	35	Wisteria.....	32
Cytisus.....	17	Periwinkle.....	32	Woodbine.....	31
Deciduous Trees.....	18-20	Philadelphus.....	25, 26	Yellow-wood.....	19
Deutzia.....	23	Picea.....	9	Yew.....	10, 11
Diervilla.....	29				
Dogwood.....	16, 22				
Dutchman's Pipe.....	31				
Elm.....	20				
Euonymus.....	23, 32				
Evergreens.....	5-13				
Evergreen Shrubs, Hardy.....	14, 15				

PRICE-LIST, 1932



PRICES

In this list are f. o. b. New Canaan, Conn., and are for our selection only. Plants selected by our customers will be charged for according to their individual value. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.

TERMS

Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering is known to us.

THE HOYT NURSERIES

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO., INC.

Telephone 333

NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

* ALWAYS BUY GOOD NURSERY STOCK *



Juniperus chinensis columnaris

Evergreens

<i>ABIES concolor.</i>	Concolor Fir.	Each
2 to 2½ ft.		\$3 00
<i>A. douglasii.</i>	Douglas Fir.	2 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft.		3 00
4 to 5 ft.		4 00
5 to 6 ft.		5 00
6 to 7 ft.		6 00
7 to 8 ft.		7 50
		10 00
CHAMÆCYPARIS (Retinospora). Japanese Cypress.		
<i>C. obtusa gracilis.</i>	Hinoki Cypress.	1½ to 2 ft.
2 to 2½ ft.		3 00
2½ to 3 ft.		4 00
3 to 4 ft.		5 00
		6 00
<i>C. obtusa nana.</i>	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.	
6 to 10 in.		3 00
<i>C. pisifera.</i>	Sawara Retinospora.	2 to 2½ ft.
2½ to 3 ft.		2 50
3 to 4 ft.		3 00
4 to 5 ft.		4 00
5 to 6 ft.		6 00
6 to 7 ft.		10 00
7 to 8 ft.		12 00
8 to 10 ft.		18 00
		20 00
<i>C. pisifera aurea.</i>	2 to 2½ ft.	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.		3 00
3 to 4 ft.		4 00
4 to 5 ft.		6 00
5 to 6 ft.		10 00
6 to 7 ft.		12 00
7 to 8 ft.		15 00
8 to 10 ft.		20 00
<i>C. pisifera filifera.</i>	Thread Retinospora.	
1½ to 2 ft.		3 00
2 to 2½ ft.		4 00
2½ to 3 ft.		5 00
3 to 3½ ft.		6 00
4 to 5 ft.		10 00
5 to 6 ft.		12 00
6 to 7 ft.		18 00
7 to 8 ft.		20 00
<i>C. pisifera plumosa.</i>	Plume Retinospora.	
1½ to 2 ft.		2 50
2 to 2½ ft.		3 00
2½ to 3 ft.		4 00

<i>Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa,</i> continued	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00
7 to 8 ft.	18 00
<i>C. pisifera plumosa aurea.</i>	Golden Plume Retinospora.
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00
<i>C. pisifera squarrosa.</i>	Moss Retinospora.
1 to 1½ ft.	2 50
1½ to 2 ft.	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00
7 to 8 ft.	18 00
8 to 9 ft.	20 00
CRYPTOMERIA japonica lobbi.	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.	5 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00
<i>C. japonica lobbi compacta.</i>	4 to 5 ft.
5 to 6 ft.	8 00
JUNIPERUS chinensis columnaris.	4 to 5 ft.
5 to 6 ft.	12 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00
7 to 8 ft.	20 00
8 to 10 ft.	30 00
<i>J. chinensis fortunei.</i>	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.	5 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 00
<i>J. chinensis pfitzeriana.</i>	Pfitzer Juniper.
1½ to 2 ft. spread.	4 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread.	5 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread.	6 00
3 to 3½-ft. spread.	7 50
<i>J. chinensis procumbens.</i>	Japanese Juniper.
1½ to 2 ft.	4 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00
<i>J. communis cracovica.</i>	2½ to 3 ft.
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00
4 to 4½ ft.	4 00
<i>J. communis depressa plumosa.</i>	15 to 18 in.
1½ to 2 ft.	3 00
<i>J. japonica.</i>	18 x 18 in.
3 x 3 ft.	5 00
<i>J. sabina.</i>	Savin Juniper.
18 x 18 in.	4 00
<i>J. squamata meyeri.</i>	15 to 18 in.
1½ to 2 ft.	5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	6 00
<i>J. virginiana cannarti.</i>	Cannart Juniper.
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00
<i>J. virginiana elegantissima, Lee.</i>	Lee Goldtip Juniper.
1½ to 2 ft.	4 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00
<i>J. virginiana glauca.</i>	Blue Cedar.
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00
<i>J. virginiana keteleeri.</i>	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.	5 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 00
<i>J. virginiana schottii.</i>	Schott Juniper.
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00
<i>J. virginiana smithi.</i>	2 to 2½ ft.
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
PICEA excelsa.	Norway Spruce.
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00

THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO., Inc., NEW CANAAN, CONN.

<i>Picea pungens kosteri.</i> Koster Blue Spruce.	Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$5 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	10 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	12 00	
<i>PINUS montana mughus.</i> Mugho Pine. 12 x 15 in.	4 00	
15 x 18 in.....	5 00	
<i>P. nigra (austriaca).</i> Austrian Pine. 3 to 4 ft.	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	8 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	15 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	20 00	
<i>P. resinosa.</i> Red Pine. 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
<i>P. strobus.</i> White Pine. 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00	
<i>P. sylvestris.</i> 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00	
<i>TAXUS baccata repandens.</i> Spreading English Yew. 12 x 15 in.....	4 00	
15 x 18 in.....	5 00	
18 x 24 in.....	6 00	
<i>T. cuspidata.</i> Spreading Japanese Yew.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	4 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	7 50	
3 to 3½ ft.....	10 00	
<i>T. cuspidata brevifolia.</i> Dwarf Japanese Yew.		
15 to 18 in.....	5 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	8 00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	12 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	15 00	
<i>T. cuspidata capitata.</i> Pyramidal Japanese Yew.		
4 to 5 ft.....	30 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	35 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	50 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	60 00	
8 to 9 ft.....	75 00	
<i>THUJA lobbi atrovirens.</i> 4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	7 50	
<i>T. lobbi semperaurea.</i> 3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	
<i>T. occidentalis.</i> American Arborvitae. 3 to 4 ft.	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	7 00	
8 to 9 ft.....	10 00	
<i>T. occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis.</i> Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae. 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00	
<i>T. occidentalis globosa.</i> Globe Arborvitae.		
12 x 15 in.....	2 00	
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 50	
<i>T. occidentalis lutea.</i> George Peabody Arborvitae.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
<i>T. occidentalis pyramidalis.</i> Pyramidal Arborvitae. 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00	
<i>T. occidentalis riversiana.</i> Rivers' Arborvitae.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	
<i>T. occidentalis rosenthali.</i> Rosenthal Arborvitae.		
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	8 00	
<i>Thuja occidentalis wareana.</i> Ware's Arborvitae. Each		
15 to 18 in.....	\$3 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	
<i>T. occidentalis woodwardi.</i> Woodward Arborvitae.		
15 x 15 in.....	2 50	
20 x 20 in.....	3 00	
<i>T. standishii.</i> 3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	
<i>TSUGA canadensis.</i> Canadian Hemlock.		
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	15 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	20 00	
Hardy Evergreen Shrubs		
<i>ABELIA grandiflora.</i>	Each	
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	
<i>ANDROMEDA japonica.</i> Japanese Andromeda.		
15 to 18 in.....	4 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	5 00	
<i>AZALEA hinodegiri.</i> 12 to 15 in.....	4 00	
<i>A. mollis.</i> 15 in.....	4 00	
<i>A. yodogawa.</i> 15 to 18 in.....	2 50	
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 50	
<i>BUXUS sempervirens arborescens.</i> Boxwood edging. 6 to 10 in.....	\$50 per 100...	60
10 to 12 in.....	\$75 per 100...	1 00
12 to 14 in.....	\$100 per 100...	1 25
<i>B. sempervirens arborescens.</i> Specimen Boxwood.		
12 x 10 in.....	1 50	
12 x 12 in.....	2 00	
15 x 10 in.....	2 50	
15 x 15 in.....	3 00	
16 x 16 in.....	4 00	
18 x 16 in.....	5 00	
24 x 24 in.....	10 00	
<i>B. sempervirens arborescens.</i> Pyramidal Boxwood. 2 to 2½ ft.....	6 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	8 00	
3 to 3½ ft.....	10 00	
<i>COTONEASTER divaricata.</i> Spreading Cotoneaster. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	
<i>C. horizontalis.</i> Rock Cotoneaster. 10 x 12 in...	2 00	
<i>ILEX glabra.</i> 12 to 15 in.....	2 50	
18 to 20 in.....	3 00	
<i>KALMIA latifolia.</i> Mountain Laurel. 15 to 18 in.	2 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	
Special price per 100. Prices on larger sizes on application.		
<i>RHODODENDRON maximum.</i>		
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 00	
Special price on 100 rate		
Flowering Trees		
<i>CERCIS canadensis.</i> Redbud; Judas Tree.		
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	
<i>CHIONANTHUS virginica.</i> White Fringe.		
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.50 to 5 00	
<i>CORNUS florida.</i> White Dogwood. 5 to 6 ft ..	5 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	6 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	7 50	
<i>C. florida rubra.</i> Red-flowering Dogwood.		
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	8 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00	
<i>CRATAEGUS monogyna.</i> Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. 4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	7 50	

CYTISUS laburnum.	Golden Chain.	Each
4 to 5 ft.		\$3 00
MALUS arnoldiana.	Arnold's Crab.	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.		2 50
5 to 6 ft.		3 00
M. atrosanguinea.	Carmine Crab.	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.		2 50
5 to 6 ft.		3 00
5 to 6 ft. Specimen.		4 00
M. floribunda.	Japanese Flowering Crab.	10 00
3 to 4 ft.		2 50
4 to 5 ft.		3 00
5 to 6 ft.		6 00
M. ioensis bechteli.	Bechtel's Double-flowering	
Crab.	3 to 4 ft.	3 00
M. niedzwetzkyana.	Red-vein Crab.	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.		2 50
5 to 6 ft.		3 00
6 to 7 ft.		4 00
		10 00
M. parkmanii.	Parkman's Flowering Crab.	
3 to 4 ft.		3 00
M. scheideckeri.	Scheidecker Crab.	3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.		2 50
		3 00
OXYDENDRUM arboreum.	Sorrel Tree.	
3 to 4 ft.		2 00
4 to 5 ft.		3 00
PRUNUS avium rosea pendula.	Pink Weeping	
Japanese Cherry.	5 ft., 2 yr.	8 00
5 ft., 4 yr.		12 00
P. cerasifera pissardi.	3 to 4 ft.	1 50
4 to 4½ ft.		2 50
5 to 6 ft.		3 00
6 to 7 ft.		4 00
P. glandulosa.	Double Pink-flowering Almond.	
2 to 3 ft.		1 50
3 to 4 ft.		3 00
P. glandulosa alba.	Double White-flowering	
Almond.	2 to 3 ft.	1 50
3 to 4 ft.		3 00
P. Hisakura.	Japanese Flowering Cherry.	
4 to 5 ft.		4 00
5 to 6 ft.		5 00
P. Kanzan.	Deep Pink Double-flowering Cherry.	
4 to 5 ft.		4 00
5 to 6 ft.		5 00
P. Naden.	Semi-double Pale Pink-flowering	
Cherry.	4 to 5 ft.	4 00
5 to 6 ft.		5 00
P. triloba plena.	Double-flowering Plum.	
2 to 3 ft.		1 50
3 to 4 ft.		3 00
RHUS cotinus.	Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree.	
3 to 4 ft.		3 00

Deciduous Trees

ACER platanoides.	Norway Maple.	
1½ to 1½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high.		6 00
1½ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.		8 00
2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 ft. high.		10 00
2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high.		12 00
3 to 3½-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high.		15 00
3½ to 4-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high.		20 00
7 to 8-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$100 to 150 00	
8 to 10-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$150 to 200 00	
10 to 12-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$200 to 300 00	
A. platanoides schwedleri.	Schwedler Maple.	
1½ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.		8 00
2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.		10 00
A. saccharum.	Sugar or Rock Maple.	
6-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$75 to 100 00	
7-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$100 to 150 00	
7 to 8-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$150 to 200 00	
8 to 12-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high.	\$200 to 300 00	
A. palmatum atropurpureum.	Dark Purple-leaf	
Japanese Maple.	15 to 18 in. high.	4 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.		5 00
2 to 3 ft. high.		7 50
3 to 4 ft. high.		10 00
A. dissectum.	Green Cut-leaf Japanese Maple.	
12 to 15 in. high.		5 00
2½ x 2½ ft.		\$12 to 15 00
2½ x 3 ft.		\$20 to 25 00
A. dissectum atropurpureum.	Red Cut-leaf	
Japanese Maple.	12 to 15 in. high.	5 00



Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)

BETULA alba.	European White Birch.	Each
6 to 7 ft. high.		\$2 00
8 to 10 ft. high.		3 00
B. alba lacinata.	Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.	
6 to 8 ft. high.		4 00
8 to 10 ft. high.		6 00
CATALPA bungei.	Manchurian Catalpa.	
5½-ft. stem.		4 00
CLADRASTIS lutea.	Yellow-wood.	
6 to 8 ft. high.		7 50
8 to 10 ft. high.		10 00
FAGUS sylvatica atropurpurea.	Purple or Copper	
Beech.		
6 to 8 ft. high.		\$12 to 15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.		\$15 to 20 00
4 to 5-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.	\$75 to 100 00	
5 to 6-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.	\$100 to 150 00	
MORUS alba pendula.	Tea's Weeping Mulberry.	
5-ft. stem.		4 00
PLATANUS orientalis.	European Plane Tree;	
Buttonball.		
1¾ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.		5 00
3 to 3½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high.	\$10 to 15 00	
POPULUS caroliniana.	Carolina Poplar.	
8 to 10 ft. high.		2 00
10 to 12 ft. high.		2 50
P. fastigiata.	Lombardy Poplar.	
6 to 8 ft. high.		1 50
8 to 10 ft. high.		2 00
10 to 12 ft. high.		2 50
QUERCUS palustris.	Pin Oak.	
2 to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.		\$15 to 25 00
3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 ft. high.		\$30 to 35 00
4 to 5-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high.		\$50 to 75 00
5 to 6-in. cal., 15 to 18 ft. high.		\$75 to 100 00
Q. rubra.	Red Oak.	
4 to 5-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high.	\$50 to \$75 and up	
5 to 6-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high.		\$75 to 100 00
SALIX babylonica.	Babylon Weeping Willow.	
5 to 6 ft. high.		1 00
6 to 7 ft. high.		1 50
S. elegantissima.	Thunlow Weeping Willow.	
6 to 8 ft. high.		1 50
8 to 10 ft. high.		2 50
10 to 12 ft. high.		5 00

<i>Salix pentandra</i> . Laurel-leaf Willow.	Each		KERRIA japonica . Double-flowering Globe	Each
5 to 6 ft. high.....	\$1 00		Flower. 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	2 00		KOLKWITZIA amabilis . Beauty Bush.	
8 to 9 ft. high.....	2 50		2 to 2½ ft.....	1 00
<i>S. vitellina aurea</i> . Russian Golden Willow.			LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum . Regel's Privet.	
4 to 6 ft. high.....	1 50		1½ to 2 ft.....	75
6 to 8 ft. high.....	2 00		2 to 3 ft.....	\$10 per 100..
<i>S. vitellina pendula</i> . Golden Weeping Willow.			3 to 4 ft.....	\$12 per 100..
5 to 6 ft. high.....	1 00		LONICERA morrowii . Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 ft....	1 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	2 00		<i>L. tatarica</i> . Tatarian Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft....	1 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	2 50		PHILADELPHUS coronarius . Sweet M o e k	
2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.....	\$8 to 10 00		Orange.	
2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high.....	\$10 to 20 00		3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
SORBUS aucuparia . European Mountain-Ash.			4 to 5 ft.....	1 25
8 to 9 ft. high.....	3 00		P. grandiflorus .	
ULMUS americana . American Elm.			3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
1¾ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.....	5 00		4 to 5 ft.....	1 25
2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high.....	6 00		P. , Virginal. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
3 to 3½-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high.....	20 00		RHODOTYPOS kerrioides . Jetbead. 2 to 3 ft..	1 00
4-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high.....	25 00		ROSA rugosa . Golden Rose. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 50
4 to 4½-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high.....	30 00		SPIREA bumalda , Anthony Waterer. Crimson	
U. campestris . Camperdown Elm.			Everblooming Spirea. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00
2-yr. heads, 6-ft. stems.....	5 00		S. douglasii . Douglas Spirea. 4 to 4½ ft.	1 00
U. pumila . Siberian or Chinese Elm.			S. prunifolia . Bridal Wreath. 2 to 3 ft.	1 00
1¼-in. cal., 6 to 8 ft. high.....	3 50		S. thunbergii . Thunberg's Spirea. 2 to 3 ft.	1 00
1½ to 1½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high.....	5 00		S. trichocarpa . Korean Spirea. 2 to 3 ft.	1 00
1½ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high.....	6 00		S. vanhouttei . 3 to 4 ft.	1 00
3-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high.....	12 00		4 to 5 ft.....	1 50
3 to 4-in. cal., 18 to 20 ft. high.....	15 00		STEPHANANDRA flexuosa . 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
			SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus . Snowberry.	
			2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
CALYCANTHUS floridus . Sweet Shrub.			S. vulgaris . Coralberry.	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
CLETHRЯ alnifolia . Sweet Pepperbush.			SYRINGA persica . Persian Lilac. 2½ to 3 ft....	1 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		S. vulgaris . Common Purple Lilac.	
CORNUS stolonifera . Red Osier Dogwood.			3 to 3½ ft.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		S. vulgaris alba . Common White Lilac.	
C. stolonifera flaviramea . Golden-twig Dogwood.			3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		SYRINGA . Hybrid Lilacs.	
CYDONIA japonica . Japanese Flowering Quince.			S., Charles X.	
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 00		2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 50		3 to 4 ft.....	3 00
DEUTZIA gracilis . Slender Deutzia. 15 to 18 in.	1 00		S., Hugo Koster.	
D. lemoinei . 2 to 2½ ft.....	1 00		2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
D. scabra crenata . Double-flowering Pink			3 to 4 ft.....	3 00
Deutzia.			S., Ludwig Spaeth.	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
D. scabra , Pride of Rochester. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		3 to 4 ft.....	3 00
EUONYMUS alatus . Winged or Corky-barked			S., Mme. Lemoine.	
Euonymus. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		2 to 3 ft.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50		3 to 4 ft.....	2 50
EXOCORDA grandiflora . Pearlbush.			4 to 5 ft.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		S., President Grevy.	
FORSYTHIA suspensa . Weeping Golden Bell.			2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		3 to 4 ft.....	3 00
F. suspensa fortunei . Fortune's Golden Bell.			VIBURNUM carlesii . Fragrant Viburnum.	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 25		V. cassinooides . Withe Rod.	
F. viridisima . Dark Green Forsythia. 3 to 4 ft.	1 00		2 to 2½ ft.....	1 00
4 ft.....	1 25		2½ to 3 ft.....	1 50
HIBISCUS syriacus . Althea; Rose of Sharon.			V. dentatum . Arrow-wood.	
H., Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		3 to 3½ ft.....	1 00
H., Lady Stanley. Double; light pink. 3 to 4 ft.	1 00		V. lentago . Nannyberry. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
H., Double Pink. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		V. opulus . High-bush Cranberry. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
H., Double Red. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		V. opulus sterile . Common Snowball. 2 to 3 ft..	1 00
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora . Hills of			V. sieboldii .	
Snow. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
H. paniculata grandiflora . 3 ft.....	1 00		V. tomentosum . Single-flowered. Japanese Snow-	
H. paniculata grandiflora . Tree form. 3 to 4 ft.	2 00		ball. 3 to 3½ ft.....	1 00
ILEX verticillata . Black Alder; Winterberry.			V. tomentosum plicatum . Japanese Snowball.	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		2½ to 3 ft.....	1 50
			WEIGELA, Eva Rathke . Red-flowering Weigela.	
			2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
			W. floribunda . Crimson Weigela.	
			2 to 3 ft.....	75
			3 to 4 ft.....	1 00
			W. hybrida nana variegata . Variegated-leaf	
			Weigela. 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
			W. rosea . Pink and White Weigela.	
			3 to 3½ ft.....	1 00



Spiraea in shrub border

Specimen Transplanted Shrubs

<i>CYDONIA japonica.</i> Japanese Flowering Quince.	Each 2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00
<i>EUONYMUS alatus.</i> Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus.	4 to 5 ft.	\$3 to 5.00
<i>EXOCHORDA grandiflora.</i> Pearlbush.	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
<i>FORSYTHIA.</i> Golden Bell.	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
	5 to 6 ft.	3.00
<i>HIBISCUS.</i> Rose of Sharon; Althea.	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
<i>KOLKWITZIA amabilis.</i> Beauty Bush.	3 ft.	3.00
<i>LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum.</i> Regel's Privet.	2½ x 2½ ft.	2.00
	2½ x 3 ft.	2.50
<i>LONICERA tatarica.</i> Tatarian Honeysuckle.	3 to 4 ft.	2.50
	5 to 6 ft.	3.00
<i>PHILADELPHUS.</i> 4 to 6 ft.		3.00
<i>RHODOTYPOS kerrioides.</i> Jetbead.	3 to 4 ft.	3.00
<i>SPIREA thunbergii.</i> Thunberg's Spirea.	3 ft.	2.50
<i>S. vanhouttei.</i> 4 to 5 ft.		2.50
	5 to 5½ ft.	3.00
<i>STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.</i> 3 ft.		3.00
<i>SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus.</i> Snowberry.	3 to 4 ft.	3.00
<i>SYRINGA vulgaris.</i> Common Purple Lilac.	3½ to 4 ft.	2.50
<i>VIBURNUM carlesii.</i> Fragrant Viburnum.	2 to 2½ ft.	3.00
<i>V. dentatum.</i> Arrow-wood.	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
	5 to 6 ft.	3.00
<i>V. dilatatum.</i> Linden Viburnum.	3 to 4 ft.	3.00
<i>V. lentago.</i> Nannyberry.	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
<i>V. opulus.</i> High-bush Cranberry.	4 to 5 ft.	2.00
	5 to 6 ft.	3.00
<i>V. sieboldii.</i> Siebold Viburnum.	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
<i>V. tomentosum.</i> Single-flowered Japan Snowball.	3 to 4 ft.	2.50
	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
	5 to 6 ft.	3.50
<i>V. tomentosum plicatum.</i> Japan Snowball.	3 to 4 ft.	2.50
	4 to 4½ ft.	3.00
<i>WEIGELA floribunda.</i> Crimson Weigela.	5 to 6 ft.	2.50
<i>W. hybrida nana variegata.</i> Variegated-leaf Weigela.	3 ft.	3.00
<i>W. rosea.</i> Pink and White Weigela.	4 ft.	2.50
	4 to 5 ft.	3.00

Climbing Vines

<i>AMPELOPSIS heterophylla.</i> Porcelain Ampelopsis.	2-yr.	1.00
<i>A. quinquefolia.</i> Virginia Creeper; Woodbine.	2-yr.	75

<i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata veitchi.</i> Japanese or Each		
Boston Ivy. 2-yr.		\$0.75
<i>ARISTOLOCHIA siphon.</i> Dutchman's Pipe. 2-yr.	1.00	
<i>BIGNONIA grandiflora.</i> Chinese Trumpet Creeper.	3-yr.	75
<i>B. radicans.</i> Trumpet Creeper.	3-yr.	75
<i>CELASTRUS scandens.</i> Bittersweet.	3-yr.	40 per 100.
<i>CLEMATIS henryi.</i> S. Winter Clematis.	2-yr.	1.50
<i>C. jackmani.</i> Jackman Clematis.	2-yr.	1.50
<i>C. paniculata.</i> Small-flowered Clematis.	3-yr.	75
<i>EUONYMUS radicans.</i> Winter Creeper.	2-yr.	75
<i>E. radicans carrierei.</i> 2-yr.		75
<i>E. radicans colorata.</i> 2-yr.		75
<i>E. radicans vegetus.</i> 2-yr.		75
<i>HEDERA helix.</i> English Ivy. Pot-grown, 3-yr.		75
<i>LONICERA japonica halliana.</i> Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.	2-yr.	\$40 per 100.
<i>PACHYSANDRA terminalis.</i> 1-yr.	\$20 per 100.	25
<i>POLYGONUM aubertii.</i> China Fleece Vine.	3-yr.	1.00
<i>ROSES,</i> Climbing.	2-yr.	75
<i>VINCA minor.</i> Myrtle; Periwinkle.	2-yr.	20 per 100.
<i>WISTERIA chinensis.</i> Chinese Wisteria. Blue.	3-yr.	\$1.50 to 3.00
<i>W. chinensis alba.</i> Chinese Wisteria. White.	3-yr.	\$1.50 to 3.00

Fruit Department

<i>Apples, Standard.</i>		
2 to 3-yr., 5 to 7 ft. high, ¾-in. cal.		1.00
<i>Apples, Dwarf.</i> 2-yr., 3 to 4 ft. high, ½-in. cal.		1.25
<i>Crab-apples.</i> 2 to 3-yr., 5 to 7 ft. high, ¼-in. cal.		1.00
<i>Pears, Standard.</i> 5 to 7 ft. high, ¾-in. cal.		1.50
<i>Pears, Dwarf.</i> 3 ft. high, ½-in. cal.		1.50
<i>Peaches.</i> S. 4 to 5 ft. high, ¾-in. cal.		75
<i>Plums.</i> S. 5 to 6 ft. high, ¾-in. cal.		1.50
<i>Quinces.</i> 3 to 4 ft. high, ½-in. cal.		1.50
<i>Cherries, Sweet.</i> S. 5 to 6 ft. high, ¾-in. cal.		1.75
<i>Cherries, Sour.</i> S. 4 to 5 ft. high, ¾-in. cal.		1.50
<i>Grapes.</i> S. 2-yr.		60
	Each	100
<i>Raspberries.</i> S. 1-yr.	\$0.20	\$2.00 \$15.00
<i>Raspberries, Everbearing.</i> S.		
1-yr.	30	3.00 18.00
<i>Blackberries.</i> S. 1-yr.	20	2.00 15.00
<i>Currants.</i> S. 2-yr.	30	3.00 20.00
<i>Gooseberries.</i> S. 2-yr.	30	3.00 20.00
Large-sized Apple Trees, prices and sizes on application.		
S—Spring only		

THE HOYT NURSERIES

Stephen Hoyt's Sons Co., Inc.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

PLANTING SEASON

We are gradually extending our planting season so that it covers nearly the whole year. This is due to the fact that most of our plants come with good balls of earth and can be moved safely at any time. However, to help our customers decide, they may depend upon the schedule below:

Spring Planting. As soon as frost is out and ground has settled. Usually about April 1, and continuing until July 1.

Fall Planting. For evergreens and large shrubs with ball and burlap, August 15; for deciduous plants about October 1, and continuing until December 1.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

While we exercise the greatest care to have our nursery products all genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, or guarantee them to live and grow or give specific results. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after the receipt of the stock.

PRICES

in this catalogue are f.o.b. New Canaan, Conn., and are for our selection only. Plants selected by our customers will be charged for according to their individual value.

TERMS

Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering is known to us.

DELIVERIES

are made free within a radius of 18 miles. On small orders, however, delivery will be made at our convenience when our truck is going in that direction. Deliveries to places over greater distances will be charged for at cost, and arrangements for delivery, including price, will be made at the time order is given.

The STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS
COMPANY, Inc.

Always Buy Good Nursery Stock

NEW CANAAN, CONN.